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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly*

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[*] The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 28 February 2001 (A/56/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 13 July 2001 (A/56/150).

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[2] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session (decision 55/458 of 23 December 2000). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fifty-fifth session.

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[3] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 55/458 of 23 December 2000). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-fifth session.

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 28 February 2001 (A/56/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 13 July 2001 (A/56/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/56/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-sixth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 11 September 2001, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Finland

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by General Assembly resolution 55/14 of 3 November 2000), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday following the second Monday in September. The fifty-sixth session will open on Tuesday, 11 September 2001.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, China, Ecuador, Gabon, Ireland, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Thailand and United States of America (decision 55/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 55/16 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 3)

Reports of the Credentials Committee	A/55/537 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.1, 52 and 82
Resolutions	55/16 A and B
Decision	55/301

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.1
Decision	55/302

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. *Decides* that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;

  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees. The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/55/PV.1, A/C.4/55/SR.1, A/C.2/55/SR.1, A/C.3/55/SR.1, A/C.5/55/SR.1 and A/C.6/55/SR.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.2
Decision	55/303

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.2
Decision	55/304

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/55/366) without discussion (decision 55/405).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 7)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/366
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.34
Decision	55/405

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 28 February 2001 (A/56/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session (A/56/150) will appear on 13 July 2001.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/56/200) will be issued on 22 August 2001.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/56/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 8)

Preliminary list	A/55/50 and Corr.2
Annotated preliminary list	A/55/100 and Corr.1
Provisional agenda	A/55/150 and Corr.1 and 2
Supplementary list	A/55/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/55/1 and Add.1
Reports of the General Committee	A/55/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4
Agenda	A/55/251 and Add.1-5

Allocation of agenda items	A/55/252 and Add.1-5
Annotated agenda	A/55/100/Add.1
Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/55/312 and Add.1

Note by the Secretary-General requesting inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea" (A/55/232)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session regarding the election of judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/55/239)

Letters from Italy: A/55/191; Argentina: A/55/192; Chile: A/55/193; Argentina: A/55/195; Panama: A/55/196; France: A/55/197; Canada: A/55/198; Australia: A/55/199; Bangladesh: A/55/224; Norway: A/55/225; Sweden: A/55/226; Burkina Faso, Chad, Dominica, the Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Solomon Islands and Swaziland: A/55/227 and Add.1 and 2; Germany: A/55/228; Guyana: A/55/229; Costa Rica: A/55/230; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: A/55/231; Equatorial Guinea: A/55/233; the Netherlands: A/55/234; Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela: A/55/235; Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Viet Nam: A/55/236 and Add.1; Equatorial Guinea: A/55/237 and Add.1; Bulgaria, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia: A/55/238; Togo: A/55/240 and Add.1; and Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe: A/55/241.

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/55/SR.1-6
Plenary Meetings	A/55/PV.2, 9, 31, 35, 39, 64, 89 and 96-98
Decisions	55/401, 55/402 A and B, 55/403 A to C and 55/458

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the fifty-fifth session, 19 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/55/PV.10-28), during which 178 speakers took the floor.[4]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 55/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/56/1).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/55/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of armed conflict (A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1)

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.10 and 29-31
Decision	55/404

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

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[4] At the fifty-fourth session, 19 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 181 speakers took the floor.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 (decision 55/406).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001, Supplement No. 2 (A/56/2).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Security Council	Supplement No. 2 (A/55/2)
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.35-37
Decision	55/406

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Themes for the substantive session of 2001 of the Council

Theme for the high-level segment

At its resumed session of 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2001 would be devoted to the consideration of the following theme: "The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development" (Council decision 2000/303).

The theme is relevant and complementary to General Assembly resolutions 53/92 and 54/234, both entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa", in which the Assembly, inter alia, supported the harmonization of current and international initiatives on Africa and welcomed the Council's decision to hold a high-level segment on Africa in 2001.

Theme for the operational activities segment

Since 2001 is the year for a triennial policy review of operational activities, the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 2001, decided that the theme for the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2001 would be "Triennial policy review of operational activities for development" (Council decision 2001/205). It will be recalled that in resolution 53/192, paragraph 64, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session, through the Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations. Those reports are submitted under item 112 (a).

Theme for the coordination segment

At its resumed substantive session of 2000, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following theme for the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2001: "The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector" (Council decision 2000/303).

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment

At its organizational session for 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 would be "Strengthening the coordination of the emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (decision 2001/206).

The general segment

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 50/227, the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment should be followed up in the general segment of the following year. In its coordination segment of 2000, the Economic and Social Council undertook an assessment of the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda, and adopted agreed conclusions 2000/1 (A/55/3/Rev.1, chap. V). In its coordination segment of 2000, the Council also undertook an assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, based on a report of the Secretary-General (E/2000/57), and adopted agreed conclusions 2000/2 (A/55/3/Rev.1, chap. V). At its substantive session of 2000, the Council adopted the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment (A/55/3/Rev.1, chap. III) on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy. Therefore, the general segment of the substantive session included reports on progress achieved in those areas.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2000 (decisions 55/424, 55/436, 55/448 and 55/450). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that Senegal be added to the list of the least developed countries (resolution 55/253).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3).

United Nations Population Award 2001

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureates are selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, which is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Burundi, Cape

Verde, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Netherlands and Republic of Moldova),[5] which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (decision 55/448).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on the United Nations Population Award (A/55/419)

Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000 (A/C.5/55/25 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/SR.3-7, 32, 41 and 42; A/C.3/55/SR.56; A/C.5/55/SR.33 and 50
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/590
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/603
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/662 and A/55/848 (items 12 and 117)
Draft resolution	A/55/L.80
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.81, 86, 87 and 98
Resolution	55/253
Decisions	55/423, 55/424, 55/436, 55/447-55/450

Public administration and development

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly, inter alia, underlined the importance of transparent and accountable governance and administration in all public and private national and international institutions; recognized the need for public administration systems to be sound, efficient and well equipped with the appropriate capacities and capabilities; invited Governments to strengthen their public administrative and financial management capacities through public-sector administrative and management reform, and encouraged, where appropriate, decentralization of public institutions and services; called for enhanced effectiveness of United Nations activities in public administration and development; acknowledged that the role of such activities and programmes was to assist Governments, at their request, to improve their responsiveness to meet the basic needs of all, as well as to achieve sustainable development in all countries; and recommended that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures in order to ensure maximum coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of public administration and development (resolution 50/225).

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[5] By decision 2001/201B, the Economic and Social Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council decision 1998/220 of 23 July 1998, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of resolution 50/225 on public administration and development, and to report his findings to the Assembly through the Council in 2001 (resolution 53/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/201).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/225, concerning public administration and development (A/53/173-E/1998/87)

Summary records	A/C.2/53/SR.3-7 and 36-42
Report of the Second Committee	A/53/605
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.91
Resolution	53/201

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000 (decision 55/407).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/56/4).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/55/4)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.41
Decision	55/407

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency[1]

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 1999 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 55/244).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2000. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency (A/55/284 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.75
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.52, 53 and 96
Resolution	55/244

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 55/305). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

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[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

Bangladesh,* China, Colombia,** France, Ireland,** Jamaica,* Mali,* Mauritius,** Norway,** Russian Federation, Singapore,** Tunisia,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia and Ukraine. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 15 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.32
Decision	55/305

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[7] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decisions 55/306 A and B). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Andorra,*** Angola,** Argentina,*** Austria,** Bahrain,** Benin,** Bolivia,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,** Canada,*

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[7] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

China,* Costa Rica,** Croatia,** Cuba,** Czech Republic,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,* Denmark,* Egypt,*** Ethiopia,*** Fiji,** France,** Georgia,*** Germany,** Guinea-Bissau,* Honduras,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,** Malta,*** Mexico,** Morocco,* Nepal,*** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Pakistan,*** Peru,*** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,*** Romania,*** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,* Saudi Arabia,* South Africa,*** Sudan,** Suriname,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Uganda,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America*** and Venezuela.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 15 (b))

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.33 and 61
Decisions	55/306 A and B

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and since the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, it has not taken a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 46/21) was adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar	1 January 1982-31 December 1991
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	1 January 1992-31 December 1996.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1997 and ending on 31 December 2001 (resolution 51/200).

By a letter dated 21 June 2001 (A/55/242), Nigeria requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations" (item 187).

On 29 June 2001, at the 105th plenary meeting of its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 1358 (2001) of 27 June 2001, appointed Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 2002 and ending on 31 December 2006 (resolution 55/277).

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 175) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly elected the following persons members of the Commission for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2001:

> Mr. Emmanuel Akwei Addo (Ghana), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. João Clemente Baena Soares (Brazil), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Ian Brownlie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. James Richard Crawford (Australia), Mr. Christopher John Robert Dugard (South Africa), Mr. Constantin P. Economides (Greece), Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt), Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy), Mr. Zdzislaw Galicki (Poland), Mr. Raul I. Goco (Philippines), Mr. Gerhard Hafner (Austria), Mr. Qizhi He (China), Mr. Mauricio Herdocia Sacasa (Nicaragua), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. James Lutabanzibwa Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Igor Ivanovich Lukashuk (Russian Federation), Mr. Teodor Viorel Melescanu (Romania), Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czech Republic), Mr. Didier Opertti Badan (Uruguay), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivouda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Victor Rodríguez-Cedeño (Venezuela), Mr. Robert Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico), Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal) and Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan).

In 1999, the Commission elected Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon) and Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia) to fill the three casual vacancies in the Commission caused by the resignation of Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco) and Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czech Republic). In 2000, the Commission elected Mr. Djamchid Momtaz (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr. Kamil E. Idris (Sudan) to fill the two vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan) and the death of Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal). Accordingly, the present membership of the Commission is as follows:

> Mr. Emmanuel Akwei Addo (Ghana), Mr. Husain Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. João Clemente Baena Soares (Brazil), Mr. Ian Brownlie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. James Richard Crawford (Australia), Mr. Christopher John Robert Dugard (South Africa), Mr. Constantin P. Economides (Greece), Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt), Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Zdzislaw Galicki (Poland), Mr. Raul Illustre Goco (Philippines), Mr. Gerhard Hafner (Austria), Mr. Qizhi He (China), Mr. Mauricio Herdocia Sacasa (Nicaragua), Mr. Kamil E. Idris (Sudan), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. James Lutabanzibwa Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Igor Ivanovich Lukashuk (Russian Federation), Mr. Teodor Viorel Melescanu (Romania), Mr. Djamchid Momtaz (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Didier Opertti-Badan (Uruguay), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Victor Rodríguez-Cedeño (Venezuela), Mr. Robert Rosenstock (United States of

America), Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico), Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany), Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia) and Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an Eastern European State at the election held in 1996; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an African State. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of a Latin American State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of an Asian State.

The Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Nine nationals from African States;

(b) Eight nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election, A/56/117 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the statements of qualifications of candidates, submitted by the nominating Governments.

References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 17 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/51/177 and Add.1-9 and A/51/653
Curricula vitae	A/51/178 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/51/PV.55
Decision	51/309

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 54/307). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Antigua and Barbuda,* Argentina,* Austria,* Bahamas,** Belarus,* Belgium,* Benin,** Botswana,* Brazil,** Burkina Faso,** Burundi,* Cameroon,* Canada,* China,* Colombia,** Comoros,* Cuba,* Denmark,** Egypt,** Equatorial Guinea,** France,* Gambia,** Germany,* Hungary,* India,** Indonesia,* (Iran) Islamic Republic of,** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,* Kazakhstan,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Malawi,* Marshall Islands,** Mexico,** Netherlands,** New Zealand,** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,** Russian Federation,* Samoa,** Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Slovakia,** Sudan,* Suriname,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Thailand,** Turkey,** Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela* and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Comoros, Cuba, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.[8]

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.38
Decision	54/307

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also items 134, 135 and 136), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

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[8] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 55/307). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,** Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,** Benin,* Botswana,*** Brazil,** Cameroon,** China,* Comoros,* Cuba,** Egypt,* France,*** Gabon,** Germany,** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Mauritania,** Mexico,*** Pakistan,** Peru,** Poland,** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,** Russian Federation,*** San Marino,** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,*** Uruguay* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Benin, China, Comoros, Egypt, Japan, Republic of Korea and Uruguay. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[8]

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/379
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.34
Decision	55/307

18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments[1]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 55/312). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),*** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),** Ms. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),* Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan),* Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines),*** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),*** Mr. Rajat Saha (India),* Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),** Mr. Juichi Takahara (Japan),* Mr. Roger Tchoungui (Cameroon),** Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)* and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Incera, Mr. Kamal, Mr. Saha, Mr. Takahara, Mr. Thorne and Mr. Valenza.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/101.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/101 and A/C.5/55/4
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/652
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.82
Decision	55/312

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 138). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee on Contributions (decisions 55/309 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),* Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),*** Mr. Paul Ekorong A Ndong (Cameroon),* Mr. Henry S. Fox (Australia),* Mr. Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India),*** Mr. Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay),* Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil),** Mr. Henry Hanson-Hall (Ghana),* Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina),* Mr. Gebhard Benjamin Kandanga (Namibia),*** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),*** Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Angel Marrón (Spain),** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),** Mr. Kazuo Watanabe (Japan)*** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bierma, Mr. Ekorong A. Ndong, Mr. Fox, Mr. Greiver, Mr. Hanson-Hall and Mr. Iglesias.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/102.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/102 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/55/5 and Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.2 and 20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/424 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.34 and 82
Decisions	55/309 A and B

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 133). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 55/313).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; the other members of the Board of Auditors elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The First President of the Court of Accounts of France,** the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines* and the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2002.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2006.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/103.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/103 and A/C.5/55/6
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/653 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.82
Decision	55/313

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 55/314). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),*** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),** Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico),*** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),* Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),*** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)* and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Oltramare, Mr. Omaboe and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/104.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/104 and A/C.5/55/7
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/654
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.82
Decision	55/314

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed three members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 55/315). In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members, whose terms were extended by one year in accordance with resolution 55/159:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),** Mr. Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan),*** Ms. Marsha A. Echols (United States of America),* Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),*** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),** Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland)* and Ms. Brigitte Stern (France).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/105.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/105 and A/C.5/55/8
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/655
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.82
Decision	55/315

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the International Civil Service Commission (decision 55/316). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),** Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),** Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario Bettati (France),* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),** Mr. Alexei L. Fedotov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Asda Jayanama (Thailand),*** Mr. João Augusto de Medicis (Brazil),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),*** Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),** Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami (Bangladesh),*** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),* Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)* and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bettati, Mr. de Medicis, Ms. Myers, Mr. Stephanou and Mr. Tashiro.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/106.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (g))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/55/107 and A/C.5/55/10
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/656
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.82
Decision	55/316

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by its decision 54/321 of 10 May 2000, appointed four members to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term of office beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2005.

As of 1 January 2001, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mrs. Doris Bertrand-Muck (Austria),**** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),* Mr. Armando Duque González (Colombia),** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),**** Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),* Mr. Eduard Kudriavtsev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),*** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),* Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),**** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan)* and Mr. Louis-Dominique Ouédraogo (Burkina Faso).****

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Hernández Sánchez, Mr. Kudriavtsev, Mr. Mezzalama and Mr. Othman.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/107.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/54/108
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/54/110
Plenary meetings	A/54/PV.49 and 96
Decision	54/321

(h) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences (decision 55/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Algeria,* Argentina,*** Austria,* Benin,*** Chile,** Equatorial Guinea,** Finland,*** France,** Jamaica,* Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kyrgyzstan,*** Lithuania,*** Namibia,** Nepal,* Peru,*** Philippines,** Russian Federation,** Sierra Leone*** and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Austria, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal and the United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/56/108.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/108
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Decision	55/318

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, including through the dispatch of visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence; to finalize before the end of 2001 a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the Non-Self-Governing Territories to facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions on decolonization, including resolutions on specific Territories; to take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United

Nations; to conduct seminars, as appropriate, for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information on the work of the Special Committee, and to facilitate participation by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in those seminars; and to observe annually the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories; called upon the administering Powers that had not participated formally in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its session in 2001; requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercised their right to self-determination, including independence; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee (resolution 55/147).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared the period 2001-2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and called upon Member States to redouble their efforts to implement the plan of action, as contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1991, updated where necessary, to serve as the plan of action for the Second International Decade (resolution 55/146).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 55/141), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 55/142), the question of Tokelau (resolution 55/143), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 55/144 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 55/427). The Assembly also decided to hold a plenary meeting during the main part of its fifty-fifth session in observance of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (decision 55/410).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/139, 55/141 and 55/146), A/56/61, A/56/65 and A/56/159.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 18)

Reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23); A/AC.109/2000/2-A/AC.109/2000/6, A/AC.109/2000/7 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/2000/8-A/AC.109/2000/10, A/AC.109/2000/13-A/AC.109/2000/16, A/AC.109/2000/17 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/2000/18

Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/55/72 and Corr.1) (items 18 and 90)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/55/303)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/55/497)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.3-8 and 11
Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/575 (items 18 and 89) and A/55/578
Draft resolutions	A/55/L.4 and A/55/L.58 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.61 and 83
Resolutions	55/139 (items 18 and 90), 55/141 to 55/147
Decisions	55/410, 55/426 (items 18 and 89) and 55/427

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations[1]

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly admitted Tuvalu (resolution 55/1) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (resolution 55/12) to membership in the United Nations.

As at 15 June 2001, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 189, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 19)

Applications for admission	A/54/699-S/2000/5 and A/55/528-S/2000/1043, annex
Letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General	A/54/758 and A/55/535
Draft resolutions	A/55/L.1 and Add.1 and A/55/L.23 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.1 and 48
Resolutions	55/1 and 55/12

21. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance[1]

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations[1]

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88 and 54/95).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including the implementation of and follow-up to agreed conclusions 1998/1 and 1999/1 (resolution 55/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/164), A/56/95-E/2001/85.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/82-E/2000/61
Draft resolution	A/55/L.38/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/55/L.54 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolutions	55/163 and 164

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that security matters were an integral part of the planning for United Nations operations, and to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation were properly informed about the conditions under which they were called to operate; reaffirmed the need to strengthen the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive, updated report on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution, including an account of the measures taken by Governments and the United Nations to prevent and respond to all individual security incidents that involved United Nations and its associated personnel (resolution 55/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (resolution 55/175).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of United Nations personnel (A/55/494)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/502)

Report of the Secretary-General on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/55/637)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/C.4/55/6)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Resolution	55/175

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1]

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F, 50/58 F, 51/30 E, 52/169 K and 53/1 J).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, declared its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continued to face critical challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources, harsh climatic conditions and the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa; noted with satisfaction the implementation of a structural adjustment programme by Djibouti and, in that context, appealed to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country; considered that the process of demobilization, reintegration and employment of demobilized soldiers was essential not only for national rehabilitation, but also for the success of agreements with the international financial institutions and for the consolidation of peace, and that it required substantial resources which exceeded the capacity of the country; requested the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 C).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/153-E/1999/93
Draft resolution	A/54/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.73
Resolution	54/96 C

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/21 I). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fiftieth and fifty-second sessions under this item (resolutions 50/58 B and 52/169 G), and also under the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolutions 50/132 and 52/176).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the importance of supporting and strengthening the efforts of the Central American countries to implement the Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Vulnerability and Disasters in Central America, adopted by their Presidents in the Declaration of Guatemala II on 19 October 1999, and the projects and programmes of the Quinquennium for the Reduction of Vulnerability to and the Impact of Natural Disasters in Central America, in accordance with the process of transformation and sustainable development for the region for the next millennium, which contained basic guidelines for the prevention and mitigation of damage, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable groups and sectors, as identified by gender-based levels of poverty and marginality; stressed the need for the international community to maintain its cooperation and assistance, including provision of financial resources, both bilateral and multilateral, with the Central American countries, to support the promotion of sustainable development and the consolidation of peace, freedom and democracy in the region; requested the Secretary-General, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all States, international financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations to continue providing the support needed to attain the objectives of the programme for the sustainable development of Central America, in particular those which were being pursued within the framework of the Quinquennium for the Reduction of Vulnerability to and the Impact of Natural Disasters in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider at its fifty-sixth session the question of international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America (resolution 54/96 E).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 E), A/56/158.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/350
Draft resolution	A/54/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.80
Resolution	54/96 E

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the donor community, United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations for the contributions made to the humanitarian needs of the Sudan, and called upon them to continue their assistance; stressed the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated and managed with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full involvement and cooperation of the Government of the Sudan; recognized the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be conducted in strict adherence to the principles of neutrality and impartiality and within the principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and within the framework of international cooperation; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the country; stressed the imperative of ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, access for providing relief assistance to all affected populations, and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan; strongly appealed for a comprehensive ceasefire; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee the success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan and to report on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the country to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/96 J).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 J).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/295
Draft resolution	A/54/L.72/Rev.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.84
Resolution	54/96 J

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/30 J, 52/169 I, 53/1 K and 54/96 A).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations set out in the report of the Secretary-General; welcomed the implementation of the main provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; encouraged Member States to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs of Tajikistan and to offer support for the post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy; called upon the Secretary-General to re-evaluate in 2001 all humanitarian assistance activities with a view to addressing longer-term developmental issues; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give special attention, in the dialogue with the multilateral lending institutions, to the humanitarian implications of their adjustment programmes in Tajikistan; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/45).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/347
Draft resolution	A/55/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.72
Resolution	55/45

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second session, in 1997 (resolution 52/169 A), and at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/1 L and 54/96 B).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all parties concerned in the region to cease all military activity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which breached the ceasefire provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Lusaka and the Kampala disengagement plan and to implement fully those agreements and create the conditions necessary for the speedy and peaceful resolution of the crisis, and also urged all parties to engage in a process of political dialogue and negotiation; encouraged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to pursue sound macroeconomic policies and to promote good governance and the rule of law, and urged the Government to exert all efforts for economic recovery and reconstruction despite the ongoing armed conflict; urged all parties to respect fully the provisions of international humanitarian law and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all affected populations throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the safety of United Nations and humanitarian personnel; renewed its urgent appeal to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to keep under consideration the special needs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; invited Governments to continue to provide support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and requested the Secretary-General (a) to continue to consult urgently with regional leaders, in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict; (b) to continue to consult with regional leaders, in coordination with the Secretary-General of OAU, in order to convene, when appropriate, an international conference on peace, security and development in Central Africa and in the Great Lakes region, under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU, to address the problems of the region in a comprehensive manner; (c) to keep under review the economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country to enable it to meet its urgent needs in terms of economic recovery and reconstruction; and (d) to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 55/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/166).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/319
Draft resolution	A/55/L.36 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/166

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its gratitude to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia; urged the continued implementation of Assembly resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at all levels in all parts of the country where peace and security prevailed; strongly urged all political groups in Somalia to participate in the ongoing peace process and to establish a constructive dialogue with the new transitional Government, in order to achieve national reconciliation that allowed for transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, political leaders and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; called upon the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance covering the period from October 2000 to December 2001; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/168).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/415
Draft resolution	A/55/L.55/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/168

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (resolution 54/96 F).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all States and relevant organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population and to offer support to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in its efforts to ensure the transition from relief to the longer-term goals of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the country; urged the relevant authorities and the international community to support programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were met and to pursue durable solutions to their plight, in particular voluntary repatriation and reintegration; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and requested him to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/169).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/416
Draft resolution	A/55/L.57 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/169

Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed concern at the persistence of special economic problems confronting the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans, in particular their impact on regional trade and economic relations and on the navigation along the Danube and on the Adriatic Sea; welcomed the support already provided by the international community, in particular by the European Union and other major donors, to the affected Sates to assist them in coping with their special economic problems during the transition period following the developments in the Balkans; stressed the importance of the effective implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and welcomed its follow-up activities aimed, inter alia, at economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; invited all States and the relevant international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, in particular the international financial institutions, to continue to take into account the special needs and situations of the affected States in providing support and assistance to their efforts for economic recovery, structural adjustment and development; emphasized the importance of a well-coordinated and timely donor response to the external funding requirements of the process for economic reconstruction, stabilization, reform and development in the Balkans, as well as financial support to other affected countries of Eastern Europe; encouraged the affected States of the region to continue and enhance the process of multilateral regional cooperation in the fields of transport and infrastructure development, as well as to foster conditions favourable to trade, investment and private sector development in all the countries of the region; invited the relevant international organizations to take appropriate steps in order to broaden access for interested local and regional vendors and to facilitate their participation in the international assistance efforts for reconstruction, recovery and development of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/170).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/620 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/55/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/170

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, in 1991, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" (resolution 46/182 and the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution). The Assembly continued its consideration at its fifty-fourth session under the current item (resolution 54/96 H) and also under the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 54/194).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the importance of continuing close consultation with and participation of East Timorese institutions and civil society, including local non-governmental organizations, in the planning and delivery of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development assistance to East Timor; urged United Nations organizations, the international community and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts aimed at the enhanced ownership and participation of the East Timorese, known as "Timorization" in East Timor, of the social, economic and administrative infrastructure, and in that regard stressed the need for capacity-building, inter alia, in areas such as education, health, agriculture and rural development, the judiciary, governance and public administration, security and law and order; recommended that outstanding infrastructure needs should remain an essential focus of international assistance in such areas as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public buildings, educational facilities, roads and public services; stressed the urgent need for sustained and enhanced efforts by the Government of Indonesia, the Transitional Administration and the international community effectively and comprehensively to resolve the question of the East Timorese refugees by the repatriation or resettlement of all those refugees, in conditions of safety and security at all stages, and based on their voluntary decisions, through the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to guarantee effective security in the West Timor camps, by the promotion of a credible and internationally observed registration process, and by the promotion of and support for reconciliation among all East Timorese; reaffirmed the need to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and assistance to all those in need and to ensure the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel in West Timor, recognized in that regard the steps taken and the efforts being made by the Government of Indonesia to implement Security Council resolution 1319 (2000), such as the ongoing disarming and disbanding of the militias, the deploying of additional security apparatus and the bringing to justice of those found guilty, and called upon the Government to continue to strengthen such efforts in full cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations; urged the United Nations to continue to address the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development needs of East Timor; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/172).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/418
Draft resolution	A/55/L.65 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Resolution	55/172

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165, 48/206, 50/134 and 52/172).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other relevant organizations, with a view to encouraging the regular exchange of information, cooperation and coordination of multilateral and bilateral efforts in those areas, while implementing programmes and specific projects, inter alia, in the framework of relevant agreements and arrangements; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the resolution and proposals for innovative measures for optimizing the effectiveness of the response of the international community to the Chernobyl disaster (resolution 54/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/97).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/449
Draft resolution	A/54/L.22/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.73
Resolution	54/97

(d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/139 B), under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions".

This question was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina (A/50/144) and was considered at that session (resolution 50/19). It was also considered at the fifty-second session (resolution 52/171).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available to the United Nations system national volunteer corps such as the White Helmets on a standby basis; called upon Member States to promote the facilitation of cooperative actions between the United Nations system and the civil society, through national volunteer corps; invited Member States, international financial institutions, regional organizations and the United Nations system to consider ways and means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities, particularly those related to humanitarian and disaster relief assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/98).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/217
Draft resolution	A/54/L.34/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.73
Resolution	54/98

(e) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89 and 54/116).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian Authority; urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the PLO and through official Palestinian institutions; called upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building; called upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs; stressed in that context the importance of ensuring the free passage of aid to the Palestinian people and the free movement of persons and goods; urged the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend as rapidly as possible emergency economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people to counter the impact of the current crisis; stressed the need to implement the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations of 29 April 1994, fifth annex to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in particular with regard to the full and prompt clearance of Palestinian indirect tax revenues; suggested the convening in 2001 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 55/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/173).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/137-E/2000/95
Draft resolution	A/55/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.72 and 85
Resolution	55/173

(f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A, 53/203 B and 54/189 B). It was considered in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 55 below).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to coordinate closely their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan on the basis of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan; urged all Afghan parties to respect international humanitarian law, to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel, and to protect the property of the United Nations and of humanitarian organizations; demanded that all Afghan parties cooperate fully with the United Nations and associated bodies as well as with other agencies and humanitarian organizations in their efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan; denounced the continuing discrimination against girls and women as well as ethnic and religious groups, including minorities, and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, notably in areas under the control of the Taliban; strongly urged all the Afghan parties to end discriminatory policies and to recognize, protect and promote the equal rights and dignity of women and men; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, when conditions on the ground permitted, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the Afghan population; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Afghanistan, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 55/174 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/174 B).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 20 (d) and 46)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/348
Draft resolution	A/55/L.62/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Resolution	55/174 B

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14 and 52/3).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/408).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/8), A/56/171.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/53/420
Draft resolution	A/54/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.38
Resolution	54/8

23. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/3 and 52/2).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General

Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the International Organization of la Francophonie for its efforts in relation to conflict prevention, management and resolution, promotion of human rights and strengthening of democracy and the rule of law, as well as its action in favour of the development of multilateral cooperation among countries with French as a common language, and requested United Nations bodies to give it their support; commended also the high-level meetings held periodically between the secretariats of the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, and advocated the participation of those secretariats in major meetings of the two organizations; noted with satisfaction the outcome of the meeting held in New York on 29 and 30 April 1999 between senior officials of the two organizations to exchange information and coordinate their action in certain of the organizations' member countries affected by crises; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he held with the heads of regional organizations, and invited him to continue to do so, taking into account the role it played in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law; recommended to the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie that they should continue and intensify their consultations with a view to ensuring greater coordination in the areas of conflict prevention, peace-building, support for the rule of law and democracy and promotion of human rights; noted with satisfaction the strengthening of collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of electoral monitoring and assistance, and advocated the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area; requested the Secretary-General to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the secretariat of the International Organization of la Francophonie in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation; invited the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; invited the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate to that end with the International Organization of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/25).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/397
Draft resolution	A/54/L.25
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.53
Resolution	54/25

24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19). At that session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/3).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 170)

Letter dated 12 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/191)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.38
Resolution	55/3

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/14, 53/16 and 54/7).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and OIC to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation; welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and their ongoing consultations with a view to developing the modalities of such cooperation; also welcomed the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OIC, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encouraged their participation in important meetings of the two organizations; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of OIC, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and OIC; urged the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to enhance cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 55/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/9).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 24)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/368
Draft resolution	A/55/L.17
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.44
Resolution	55/9

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer, and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8 and 54/9).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with LAS and its specialized organizations in certain priority sectors; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of LAS in order to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; reaffirmed that a general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and LAS should be held once every two years, and joint inter-agency sectoral meetings should be convened on a biennial basis to address priority areas of major importance to the development of the Arab States; also reaffirmed the importance of holding the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system and of the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations during 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/10).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/401
Draft resolution	A/55/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.44
Resolution	55/10

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr. 1 and 2 and Add. 1-3). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7, 53/13 and 54/12).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations, and called for the cooperation between the two organizations to be consolidated further; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to explore ways in which a new and strengthened relationship might be established between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, and to report thereon to the Assembly by May 2001; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolution 55/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/19), A/55/996.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/409
Draft resolution	A/55/L.20 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.55
Resolution	55/19

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly as an additional item, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States; welcomed the support provided by the Secretary-General to the States members of the Community in strengthening confidence-building measures and promoting human rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions, in implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; requested the Secretary-General to extend support to all fields to be covered in the framework of cooperation between the United Nations system and the Community so as to facilitate the operation of the early warning mechanism in Central Africa as a tool for preventing armed conflicts and to establish a subregional parliament and centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/22).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 180)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.6/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.31 and 58
Resolution	55/22

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15 and 54/100).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation between the United Nations system and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO); noted with satisfaction the increasing cooperation between ECO and the World Trade Organization and between ECO and the relevant international financial institutions; invited the United Nations system, its relevant bodies and the international community to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to the States members of ECO and its secretariat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/42), A/56/122.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/122
Draft resolution	A/55/L.22/Rev.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.70
Resolution	55/42

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85 and 54/117).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and OSCE; welcomed the participation of the Deputy Secretary-General in the meeting of the Ministerial Council of OSCE in Vienna in November 2000 and the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in meetings of OSCE; encouraged further efforts of OSCE to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms; encouraged the intention of OSCE to create an environment in which the dignity, well-being, safety and human rights of all people were ensured; welcomed the documents of the Ministerial Council on enhancing the efforts of OSCE to combat trafficking in human beings and on the illicit trafficking in and the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons; also welcomed the continued close cooperation between OSCE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; further welcomed the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into OSCE on 10 November 2000 and commended its commitment to the principles and standards of OSCE; noted with appreciation the readiness of OSCE to assist the Yugoslav people to that end and the preparedness of the Yugoslav Government to have a presence of OSCE in the country, and welcomed the steps undertaken by the Government to ensure an early amnesty for all political prisoners; expressed its appreciation for the contribution by OSCE to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999); commended OSCE for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of the local elections in Kosovo; welcomed the role of OSCE in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in the fields of human rights and judicial and police reform, and commended OSCE for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe under the auspices of OSCE and also welcomed the commitment of participating States of OSCE to contribute further to the goals of the Stability Pact; fully supported the activities of OSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan; welcomed efforts undertaken in 2000 to strengthen cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations in Georgia, and with regard to Abkhazia, Georgia, welcomed the completion of the joint assessment mission to the Gali district to evaluate conditions for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their former places of permanent residence; fully supported the efforts of OSCE aimed at achieving a settlement of the problems in the Transdniestrian region of the Republic of Moldova; welcomed the establishment of enhanced dialogue between OSCE and the Central Asian participating States; also welcomed the discussions on cooperation of the United Nations, the European Union and OSCE with regard to rapid response mechanisms; further welcomed the fact that Thailand had become a new Partner for Cooperation of OSCE; and requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of OSCE possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/179).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/98
Draft resolution	A/55/L.69 and Add.1
Amendment	A/55/L.70
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.39 and 86
Resolution	55/179

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91 and 54/94).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Liaison Office with OAU; welcomed the continuing participation in and constructive contribution of OAU to the work of the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, and called upon the two organizations to enhance the involvement of OAU in all United Nations activities concerning Africa; called upon the Secretary-General closely to involve OAU in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially those that related to meeting the special needs of Africa; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the annual meeting of the two organizations held in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 April 2000; requested the United Nations to intensify its assistance to OAU in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, in particular in the development of its early warning system, technical assistance and training of civilian and military personnel, exchange and coordination of information, logistical support and mobilization of financial support; urged the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with OAU, to contribute to adequate funding, training and logistical support for African countries in their efforts to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities; called upon the United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa to ensure the effective harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations and contribute to creating a positive environment for economic development and investment; called upon the international community to support and enhance the capacity of African countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization and to overcome the challenges it posed; called upon the United Nations to support actively the efforts of OAU in urging the donor community and, where appropriate, multilateral institutions to strive to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to implement fully, speedily and effectively the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries, and to achieve the goal of securing debt relief in a comprehensive and effective manner in favour of African countries through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide additional assistance to OAU and those Governments in Africa concerned with the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field of operations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (55/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/218).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/498
Draft resolution	A/55/L.67
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.53 and 88
Resolution	55/218

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was then submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for its approval (A/54/884, annex). At its 98th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2000, the General Assembly approved the Agreement (resolution 54/280).

At the request of Austria (A/54/966), the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session, the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization" (decision 54/501).

In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission submitted a report covering the year 1999 through the Secretary-General (A/55/433).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/408).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 177)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBT/PC-11/1/Annex III) (A/55/433)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.5
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.44
Decision	55/408

33. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons[2]

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, to be applied provisionally upon signature, pending the completion of procedures necessary for its entry into force, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session an additional item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (decision 55/458).

On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The Agreement was then submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for its approval (A/55/988).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 181 and 8)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988)

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.35, 38 and 89
Decision	55/458

34. Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 46/151). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 48/214, 49/142, 50/160 A and B, 51/32 and 53/90).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision contained in resolution 54/234 to consider, at its fifty-sixth session, the modalities for undertaking the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, taking into account the mid-term review of the New Agenda, agreed conclusions 1999/2 and decision 1999/270 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, and section VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/216).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/350 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/55/L.68 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.88
Resolution	55/216

35. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/11, 49/29, 50/13 and 52/21 and decisions 50/486 and 52/460). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the preservation of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of that objective; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session and to consider it before the XIX Olympic Winter Games, to be held at Salt Lake City, United States of America, in 2002 (resolution 54/34). The Assembly also took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 1 September 2000 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (A/54/971) (decision 54/487).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 22)

Draft resolution	A/54/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/54/PV.63 and 100
Resolution	54/34
Decision	54/487

36. Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item, at the request of Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly for a duration of three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of Assembly resolution 54/283 (decision 55/409). It also decided to convene, as a matter of urgency, the special session on HIV/AIDS from 25 to 27 June 2001, open for participation to all States Members of the United Nations and observers (resolution 55/13).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in February 2001, the General Assembly decided to adopt the organizational arrangements for its special session on HIV/AIDS contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 55/242).

Also at its resumed fifty-fifth session in February, May and June 2001, the General Assembly approved the civil society organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council seeking accreditation to the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (decisions 55/460 A to C).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in May 2001, the General Assembly decided to recommend to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session the adoption of the provisional agenda of that session contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 55/256).

The twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly was held in New York from 25 to 27 June 2001, to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects, as well as to secure a global commitment to enhancing coordination and the intensification of national, regional and international efforts to combat it in a comprehensive manner. On 27 June 2001, at its twenty-sixth special session, the

General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 179)

Report of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (A/55/779)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001: review of the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects (A/55/376)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.2 and 6
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/529
Draft resolutions	A/55/L.13 and Add.1, A/55/L.76 and A/55/L.83
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.50, 51, 92, 93,100, 101 and 104
Resolutions	55/13, 55/242 and 55/256
Decisions	55/409 and 55/460 A to C

37. United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

The item entitled "Dialogue among civilizations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/53/233). At that session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (resolution 53/22).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/113).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Governments to encourage all members of society to take part in promoting dialogue among civilizations and provide them with an opportunity to make contributions to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; encouraged all Member States, regional and international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations to continue to develop appropriate initiatives at all levels to promote dialogue in all fields with a view to fostering mutual recognition and understanding among and within civilizations; invited all Governments, funding institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector to consider contributing to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General in 1999 to promote dialogue among civilizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the prospect of dialogue among civilizations and the activities pertaining to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (resolution 55/23).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in May 2001, the General Assembly condemned all acts or threats of violence, destruction, damage or endangerment, directed against religious sites as such, that continued to occur in the world; called upon all States to exert their utmost efforts to ensure that religious sites were fully respected and protected in conformity with international standards and in accordance with their national legislation, and to adopt adequate measures aimed at preventing such acts or threats of violence, and invited relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to those efforts; encouraged all States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the media to promote a culture of tolerance and respect for the diversity of religions and for religious sites; and requested the Secretary-General to devote, in consultation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, attention to the issue of protection of religious sites in his forthcoming reports related to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (resolution 55/254).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/23 and 55/254).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/492/Rev.1
Draft resolutions	A/55/L.30 and Add.1 and A/55/81 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.60 and 101
Resolutions	55/23 and 55/254

38. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

The item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to Assembly resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At the fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193 and 54/93).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitments adopted by the heads of State and Government at the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990, as contained in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, and their appeal to give every child a better future; also reaffirmed that the special session of the General Assembly in 2001 would make a renewed commitment and consider future action for children in the forthcoming decade; stressed that the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child contributed to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and recommended that a thorough assessment of the 10 years of implementation of the Convention be an essential element in the preparations for the special session; welcomed the initiatives and actions taken by Governments and relevant organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as regional and subregional organizations, to review the progress achieved since the World Summit for Children, and encouraged appropriate national, regional and international preparatory activities with a view to contributing to the preparations for the special session and building partnerships for and with children; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the national reports to be submitted by Member States, to submit to the Assembly at its special session, through the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session, a review of the implementation and results of the World Declaration and Plan of Action, including appropriate recommendations for further actions, which also elaborated on the best practices noted and obstacles encountered in the implementation process, as well as on measures to overcome those obstacles; reiterated its invitation to States members of the specialized agencies that are not Members of the United Nations to participate in the work of the special session, in the capacity of observers; reaffirmed the important role of all relevant actors, including non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Plan of Action, and stressed the need for their active involvement in the preparatory process; reiterated its invitation to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to provide its input to the preparatory process and at the special session; reiterated its invitation also to all relevant experts, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to participate in the preparatory process and the special session, in accordance with the established practice; decided to convene the special session of the General Assembly for follow-up to the World Summit for Children from 19 to 21 September 2001, and to refer to it as the "special session on children"; decided also to convene two substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee in New York during 2001, one from 29 January to 2 February and the other from 11 to 15 June; decided further to invite the associate members of the regional commissions listed in the footnote to the resolution to participate as observers in the special session and its preparatory process, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly; reaffirmed the importance of the full participation of the least developed countries in the special session and the preparations for the session, and expressed its appreciation to the Governments that had made financial contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for that purpose, and invited the Governments that had not yet contributed to do so; and expressed its appreciation to the Governments that had made financial contributions towards the preparatory activities undertaken by UNICEF as the substantive secretariat of the special session, and encouraged Governments that had not yet contributed to do so (resolution 55/26).

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children, adopted a decision concerning arrangement for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the special session of the General Assembly on children (decision 55/459).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children on its organizational session and first substantive session: Supplement No. 43 (A/55/43 (Parts I and II))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/429
Draft resolutions	A/55/L.34/Rev.1 and A/55/L.73

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.62, 63, 69 and 91
Resolution	55/26
Decision	55/459

39. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28 and 54/23).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development; also reaffirmed that the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development adopted at the twenty-fourth special session would constitute the basic framework for the further promotion of social development in the forthcoming years; emphasized the vital importance of placing the goals of social development at the centre of economic policy-making, including in policies that influenced domestic and global market forces and the global economy; invited the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the regional commissions, the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental forums to take on a priority basis all steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of all commitments and undertakings contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and in the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the question (resolution 55/46).

At its thirty-ninth session, held from 13 to 23 February 2001, the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for the period 2002-2006, in which the priority theme for the year 2005, subject to a decision of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2001, would be devoted to a review of further implementation of the Social Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/46).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: Supplement No. 3 (A/S-24/8/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/344
Draft resolution	A/55/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.45, 46 and 74
Resolution	55/46

40. Culture of peace

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101).

The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report to it at its fifty-third session containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace (resolution 52/13).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized that the objective of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World was to further strengthen the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000; recognized the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as the focal point during the year; invited Member States to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade; designated UNESCO as the lead agency for the Decade with responsibility for coordinating the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system to promote a culture of peace, as well as liaison with the other organizations concerned; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular UNESCO and the United Nations Children's Fund, to promote both formal and non-formal education at all levels that foster a culture of peace and non-violence; encouraged civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to further the objectives of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/47).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World: A/55/377

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1998-2000): A/55/338

Draft resolution	A/55/L.43/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.74
Resolution	55/47

41. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[1]

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session as an additional item, at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

In his report of 14 July 1997 entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly in the year 2000 could be convened as a special "Millennium Assembly" with a summit segment (A/51/950).

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations"; and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its resumed fifty-third session, in June 1999 (resolution 53/239).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in March 2000, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit would be held from 6 to 8 September 2000 under the theme "The role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" (resolution 54/254). Further action was taken in May 2000 (resolution 54/261).

The Millennium Summit, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, produced the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/2).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/162).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 182)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.56/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.35 and 85
Resolution	55/162

42. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 18 April 2001, 134 States and one entity, the European Union, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 18 April 2001, 100 States Parties to the Convention were also Parties to the Agreement.

In addition, as at 18 April 2001, 28 States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to another implementing agreement — the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Only two more ratifications/accessions are needed for the entry into force of that Agreement.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33 and 55/7). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32 and 55/8).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement; called upon States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention; noted with satisfaction the continued contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Part XV of the Convention and underlined its important role and authority concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement; welcomed the adoption of the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority on 13 July 2000; noted the continuing progress in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the competent international organizations and programmes, to review the efforts being made to build capacity as well as to identify the duplications that needed to be avoided and the gaps that might need to be filled for ensuring consistent approaches, both nationally and regionally, with a view to implementing the Convention; urged States to continue the development of an international plan of action on illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); emphasized the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment, including coastal areas, and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation; called upon States to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and local Agenda 21 programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, as a means of enhancing their support for the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; called upon United Nations agencies and programmes identified in Assembly resolution 51/189 to fulfil their roles in support of the Global Programme of Action; urged States to take all practicable steps, in accordance with relevant international instruments, to prevent pollution of the marine environment from ships and by dumping; stressed the need to consider as a matter of priority the issues of marine science and technology and to focus on how best to implement the many obligations of States and competent international organizations under Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention, and called upon States to adopt, as appropriate and in accordance with international law, the necessary national laws, regulations, policies and procedures to promote and facilitate marine scientific research and cooperation; urged all States, in particular coastal States, in affected regions to take all necessary and appropriate measures to prevent and combat incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea and to investigate or cooperate in the investigation of such incidents wherever they occur and bring the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law; requested the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure that appropriate resources were made available to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for the performance of such responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization; reaffirmed its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, taking into account resolution 54/33 establishing the Consultative Process to facilitate the review of developments in ocean affairs, and requested the Secretary-General to convene the second meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 7 to 11 May 2001; requested the Secretary-General to ensure more effective collaboration and coordination between the relevant parts of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the United Nations as a whole; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolution 54/33; and further requested the Secretary-General to establish four voluntary trust funds: for assisting States in the settlement of disputes through the Tribunal; for providing training for technical and administrative staff, and technical and scientific advice, as well as personnel, to assist developing States; for defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission; and for assisting developing countries in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process (resolution 55/7).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/7), A/56/58;

(b) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its second meeting (resolution 54/33).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 34 (a))

Letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its first meeting: A/55/274

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/61
Draft resolution	A/55/L.10 and Corr.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.42-44
Resolution	55/7

(b) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States and other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks that had not done so to ratify or accede to it and to consider applying it provisionally; emphasized the importance of the early entry into force and effective implementation of the Agreement; called upon all States to ensure that their vessels complied with the conservation and management measures in accordance with the Agreement that had been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements; called upon the International Maritime Organization, in cooperation with FAO, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, and in consultation with States and entities, to define the concept of the genuine link between the fishing vessel and the State in order to assist in the implementation of the Agreement; urged all States to participate in the efforts of FAO to develop an international plan of action to address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, and in all efforts to coordinate all the work of FAO with other international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization; called upon States to provide assistance to developing States as outlined in the Agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on further developments relating to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/32).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/461
Draft resolution	A/54/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/54/PV.60-62
Resolution	54/32

43. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41 and 52/9).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider using the services of the University in his conflict-resolution and peace-building efforts; invited Member States, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and interested individuals to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace or to the budget of the University; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the establishment of the University for Peace; and invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all the peoples of the world to celebrate One Day in Peace, 1 January 2000 (resolution 54/29).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/312
Draft resolution	A/54/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.56
Resolution	54/29

44. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Belgium, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, the Niger, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Viet Nam (A/50/147). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 50/11).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/23).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution as well as of resolution 50/11 (resolution 54/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/64).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 23)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/478
Draft resolution	A/54/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.70
Resolution	54/64

45. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, and biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56 and 52/24). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished; reaffirmed the importance of the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and invited Member States that had not already done so to become parties to the Convention and facilitate its implementation; welcomed the adoption of the Second Protocol to the Convention at The Hague on 26 March 1999, and invited all States Parties to the Convention to consider becoming parties to the Second Protocol; reaffirmed the importance of the provisions of the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, and invited those Member States that had not already done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention; called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to work in coordination with UNESCO, in order to continue to address the issue of return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, and to provide appropriate support; invited Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of their cultural property; commended the efforts of UNESCO to encourage the linking of existing databases and identification systems, to allow for electronic transmission of information in order to reduce illicit trafficking in cultural property, and encouraged UNESCO to make further efforts in that regard in cooperation with Member States; requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with UNESCO in its efforts to develop all possibilities for bringing the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/190).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 24)

Report of the Secretary-General and report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/54/436)

Draft resolution	A/54/L.47/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.84
Resolution	54/190

46. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4 and 54/21).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/20).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/172 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/55/L.7
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.56
Resolution	55/20

47. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31 and 54/36).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to consider the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General; commended the Secretary-General and the United Nations system for the activities undertaken at the request of Governments to support the efforts to consolidate democracy and for the Secretary-General's contribution to the preparatory process and success of the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; invited the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, programmes, funds and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to collaborate in the holding of the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/43).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 39)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/55/489 and A/55/520
Draft resolution	A/55/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.70 and 71
Resolution	55/43

48. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). The Assembly considered the question at that session, and at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34 and 54/35).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

(Treaty of Tlatelolco) and of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 55/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/49).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/476
Draft resolution	A/55/L.39
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.74
Resolution	55/49

49. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly as a supplementary item, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to implement fully Security Council measures targeting the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel or other prohibited material; urged all States to support efforts of the diamond producing, processing, exporting and importing countries and the diamond industry to find ways to break the link between conflict diamonds and armed conflict, and encouraged other appropriate initiatives, including improved international cooperation on law enforcement; expressed the need to give urgent and careful consideration to devising effective and pragmatic measures to address the problem of conflict diamonds; welcomed the offer by the Government of Namibia to convene a workshop of the world's leading diamond processing, exporting and importing countries, continuing the momentum of the Kimberley Process to consider technical aspects pertaining to the envisaged international certification scheme for rough diamonds; encouraged the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to consider expanding the membership of the Process to allow all Key States with a significant interest in the world diamond industry to participate in further meetings, and to move ahead with the intergovernmental negotiating process to develop detailed proposals for the envisaged international certification scheme for rough diamonds, in close collaboration with the diamond industry and taking into account the views of relevant elements of civil society; and requested the countries participating in the

Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at its fifty-sixth session, a report on progress made (resolution 55/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/56).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 175)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.79
Resolution	55/56

50. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which was, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26 and 54/191).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly appealed to Governments, regional organizations and other donors to continue their support to mine action through further contributions; welcomed recent approaches with regard to the establishment of mine-action coordination centres, encouraged the further establishment of such centres, especially in emergency situations, and also encouraged States to support the activities of mine-action coordination centres and trust funds established to coordinate assistance in mine action under the auspices of the Mine Action Service; urged Member States and regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General; emphasized the importance of recording the location of mines, of retaining all such records and making them available to concerned parties upon cessation of hostilities, and welcomed the strengthening of the relevant provisions in international law; called upon Member States to provide the necessary information and technical, financial and material assistance, and to locate, remove, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby traps and other devices in accordance with international law; urged Member States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to provide technological assistance to mine-affected countries and to promote scientific research and development on humanitarian mine-action techniques and technology, as well as international operational and safety standards for humanitarian mine-action activities; encouraged the Secretary-General to develop further a comprehensive mine-action strategy; invited the Secretary-General to study and present options on securing a sounder financial basis for the Mine Action Service; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 55/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/120).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 47)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/542
Draft resolution	A/55/L.44/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.73 and 82
Resolution	55/120

51. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). At that session, the Assembly stressed the need for Member States further to discuss partnerships and consider, in appropriate intergovernmental consultations, ways and means to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, inter alia, from the developing countries, to give them greater opportunities to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States, and relevant partners, in particular the private sector, on how to enhance their cooperation with the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report containing a compilation of views of Member States, views of other relevant partners, and his recommendations, for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/215).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 173)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.71 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.45 and 88
Resolution	55/215

52. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237). The Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88, 49/10, 51/213, 52/150, 53/35 and 54/119 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the Zagreb summit on 24 November 2000; also welcomed the ruling of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the equality of all three constituent peoples throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, urged the entity parliaments and cantonal assemblies to implement it accordingly and also urged the Court to rule further on the status of those other than the three constituent peoples; further welcomed the proclamation of the Brcko District and the appointment of an interim government and District Assembly; welcomed the Mostar Document adopted on

12 July 2000 by the representatives of the city of Mostar and its six city municipalities under the auspices of the European Union and called for its implementation; noted that the pledged reduction of 15 per cent in the military assets of each entity was achieved in 1999, urged the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitment to a further 15 per cent reduction in 2000 in the areas of military budgets, personnel, equipment and structure, and encouraged the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to redefine their defence policies with particular reference to ensuring that the size and structure of the military was affordable, that it was consistent with the legitimate security needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that it contributed to national security; welcomed the establishment of the Missing Persons Institute on 15 August 2000 in Sarajevo by the International Commission on Missing Persons, and supported the programme put in place to resolve the continuing problem of missing persons within five to seven years; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/24).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 45)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.61
Resolution	55/24

53. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security

Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39 and 54/39).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, inter alia, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable contribution to international efforts to promote the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and thereafter; requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to Palestinian and other non-governmental organizations; and requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee, expressing appreciation for the cooperation between the Commission and the Committee with regard to the modernization and preservation of the records of the Commission (resolution 55/52).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance, including the organization of meetings in various regions with the participation of all sectors of the international community, the further development of the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and widest possible dissemination of information materials, the provision of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority and arrangements for the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, including the organization of the annual exhibit (resolution 55/53).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information was very useful; and requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 55/54).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects; expressed its full support for the ongoing Middle East peace process, and expressed the hope that it would lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; stressed the necessity for commitment to the principle of land for peace and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the need for the immediate and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached, and called for the speedy conclusion of the final settlement agreement between the two sides; called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community, to exert all the necessary efforts and initiatives to reverse immediately all measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000, in implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings and in order to ensure a successful and speedy conclusion of the peace process; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provisions of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during that critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 55/55).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/56/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/55).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/55/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/55/639-S/2000/1113)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.45 and Add.1, A/55/L.46 and Add.1, A/55/L.47 and Add.1, and A/55/L.48 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.75, 76 and 78
Resolutions	55/52 to 55/55

54. The situation in the Middle East[1]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-fourth sessions, from 1975 to 1998 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27, 51/28, 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37 and 54/38).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/50).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/51).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/50 and 55/51).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East (A/55/538)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/55/639-S/2000/1113)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.49 and Add.1 and A/55/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.77 and 78
Resolutions	55/50 and 55/51

55. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 21 (f) above).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, stressed that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties; urged the Taliban and the United Front to honour the written agreement communicated to the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in separate letters dated 30 October 2000 (A/55/548-S/2000/1077, annexes) to enter into a process of dialogue, without preconditions and under the good offices of the Secretary-General or his Personal Representative, aimed at achieving a political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan; called upon the Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, strongly condemned the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 2000, and called upon all States to refrain strictly from any outside interference and to end immediately the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan; supported the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan with a view to assuring its primary role in United Nations peacemaking activities in Afghanistan, especially by the resumption of a dialogue between the Afghan parties through a negotiating process based on a comprehensive agenda to be agreed by the two sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/174 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in March 2001, the General Assembly met on an emergency basis and, inter alia, strongly called upon the Taliban to abide by their previous commitments to protect Afghanistan's cultural heritage from all acts of vandalism, damage and theft; strongly urged the Taliban to review their edict of 26 February 2001 and to stop its implementation; and also strongly urged the Taliban to take immediate action to prevent the further destruction of the irreplaceable relics, monuments or artefacts of the cultural heritage of Afghanistan (resolution 55/243).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/174 A).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 20 (d) and 46)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 54/189 A and 55/174 A (A/55/393-S/2000/875, A/55/633-S/2000/1106 and A/55/907-S/2001/384)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.62/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/55/L.79 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.41
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/698 (items 117 and 46)
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.86 and 94
Resolutions	55/174 A and 55/243

56. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94 and 54/118).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supported the decision of the Presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; reaffirmed the need to continue to improve the electoral processes in Central America conducive to the consolidation of democracy in the region, and encouraged greater participation of citizens in elections; recognized the need to follow the situation in Central America in order to support national and regional efforts to overcome the underlying causes that had led to armed conflicts, avoid setbacks and consolidate peace and democratization and promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America; requested the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements; recognized the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, and called upon the international community to extend generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Integration System; encouraged the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they had assumed under national, regional or international agreements; reiterated its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of countries for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), to the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union and to other countries that had contributed significantly and to the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in

Central America; noted with satisfaction the determination of the Central American Governments to settle their disputes through peaceful means; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/178).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994 (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 51/198 B, 52/175, 53/93 and 54/99).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took into account that the parties had requested the United Nations to support the consolidation of the peace-building process until 2003; took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General aimed at ensuring that the Mission could respond adequately to the demands of the peace process until 31 December 2001, and of his proposals relating to the changes in the structure and staffing of the Mission for the period 2001-2003; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the peace agreements; welcomed the rescheduling of pending commitments by the Commission to Follow Up the Implementation of the Peace Agreements and the inclusion of commitments not initially scheduled in a revised calendar for implementation, and urged the rapid approval of the new timetable; noted that the consolidation of the peace-building process remained a significant challenge that required the strengthening of achievements to date and the completion of the outstanding agenda; underlined with concern that key reforms remained outstanding, including the fiscal, judicial, military, electoral and land reforms, as well as decentralization and rural development, and stressed the importance of continued compliance with the peace agreements; noted that the Government had assigned priority to national and international human rights obligations; encouraged the Government to implement the recommendations contained in the reports of the Mission on human rights; underlined the importance of implementing fully the Agreement on identity and rights of indigenous peoples and the Agreement on Social and Economic Aspects and Agrarian Situation; called upon the Government to follow up the recommendations of the Commission for Historical Clarification, and upon Congress to establish the Commission for Peace and Harmony; encouraged the parties and all sectors of Guatemalan society to intensify their efforts to achieve the goals of the peace agreements; invited the international community to continue to support the consolidation of the peace-building process and to consider the implementation of the peace agreements as the framework for their technical and financial assistance programmes and projects, and stressed the importance of cooperation in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Guatemala; urged the international community to support financially the strengthening of the capacities of the United Nations agencies and programmes in order to ensure the consolidation of the peace process in Guatemala; stressed the Mission's key role in promoting the consolidation of peace and the observance of human rights and in verifying compliance with the newly approved timetable for the implementation of pending commitments under the peace agreements; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, together with his recommendations regarding the continuation of the peace-building phase after 31 December 2001, and to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/177).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 43)

Report of the Secretary-General on the verification of compliance with the peace agreements (A/55/175)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: assessment and recommendations with regard to the peace process after 31 December 2000 (A/55/389)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/55/465)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/55/174)

Draft resolutions	A/55/L.33/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/55/L.42/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.39 and 40
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/694 and A/55/695
Reports of the Advisory Committee	A/55/674 and A/55/680
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.80 and 86
Resolutions	55/177 and 55/178

57. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414 and 54/412).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/411).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 51)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.68
Decision	55/411

58. The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)).

Thereafter, the General Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration until its thirtieth session, when, under that item, it adopted a resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem (resolution 37/30).

From the thirty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration to the subsequent session (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402, 52/402 and 53/402). At its resumed fifty-third session in May 1999, the General Assembly considered the question of East Timor under the agenda item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999" (decision 53/472).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/54/654) describing the successful conclusion of the good offices of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor, which had lasted 17 years. Those efforts had culminated in the conclusion on 5 May 1999 of a set of agreements involving the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal as well as the United Nations (A/53/951-S/1999/513).

On 11 June the Security Council, in its resolution 1246 (1999), established the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor to organize and conduct a popular consultation to ascertain whether the East Timorese people would accept the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within Indonesia or reject the proposal, which would lead to East Timor's separation from Indonesia.

In his progress report, the Secretary-General reported that at the popular consultation, held on 30 August 1999, 78.5 per cent had voted to reject and 21.5 per cent had voted to accept the proposed special autonomy. The security situation had deteriorated following the vote: towns were ransacked and hundreds of thousands of East Timorese were forcibly displaced, and on 12 September the President of Indonesia had informed the Secretary-General that he would invite an international peacekeeping force to help to restore peace and security in East Timor.

On 15 September the Security Council, in its resolution 1264 (1999), authorized the establishment of a multinational force empowered to use all necessary measures to restore peace and security in East Timor. The International Force in East Timor, led by Australia, began deployment on 20 September.

In his progress report, the Secretary-General stated that on 20 October the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly had recognized the result of the popular consultation in East Timor and had revoked the law integrating the Territory with Indonesia, and that Indonesia had transferred its authority over East Timor to the United Nations. In accordance with the agreements of 5 May 1999, the Council established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. Sergio Vieira de Mello was appointed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor and assumed his post on 16 November.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly also welcomed the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people and took note of its outcome, which began a process of transition to independence under the authority of the United Nations; and decided to conclude its consideration of the item entitled "Question of East Timor" and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session a new item entitled "The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence" (resolution 54/194).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of this item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/435).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 49)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Decision	55/435

59. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 48 and 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti covering developments from 16 March to 17 July 2000 (A/55/154)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti covering developments from 17 July to 9 November 2000 (A/55/618)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Decision	55/458

60. Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[1]

This item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

In April 1998, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General had submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/92 and 54/234). In response to those resolutions, the President of the General Assembly established in March 2000 an Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 1998 to the Security Council and the General Assembly on Africa.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa until the fifty-sixth session, to enable it to continue to monitor the implementation of all of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his 1998 report; requested the Working Group to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report (resolution 55/217).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa: Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/217).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa: Supplement No. 45 (A/55/45)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/431
Draft resolution	A/55/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV. 47 and 88
Resolution	55/217

61. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995, September 1996, August 1997, August 1998 and August 1999, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47, A/50/47/Rev.1, A/51/47 and Corr.1, A/52/47 and A/53/47).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490, 53/487 and 54/488). Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during the years 1995 to 2001.

At its fifty-fifth session, the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Harri Holkeri (Finland). On 12 December 2000, the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka, Mr. John de Saram, was reappointed Vice-Chairman and the Permanent Representative of Iceland, Mr. Thorsteinn Ingólfsson, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Working Group.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of its fifty-fifth session, including any agreed recommendations.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group, Supplement No. 47 (A/56/47).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/55/47)

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.64-67

62. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416 and 54/413).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the seventh annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000 (decision 55/413).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 52)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/273-S/2000/777)

Identical letters dated 7 September 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council transmitting a report of the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/382-S/2000/865)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.68
Decision	55/413

63. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998). This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first, second, third and fourth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413 and 54/414).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the fifth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (decision 55/412).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 53)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/55/435-S/2000/927)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.68
Decision	55/412

64. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425 and 54/424).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/430).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 54)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Decision	55/430

65. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426 and 54/425).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/431).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 55)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Decision	55/431

66. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426 and 55/432).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 56)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Decision	55/432

67. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427 and 55/433).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 57)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Decision	55/433

68. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452, 52/434, 53/429 and 54/428).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/434). At the same session, during its consideration of item 101 entitled "High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development", the Assembly decided that the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development should be scheduled for the first quarter of 2002 (resolution 55/213) (see also item 120).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 58)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.85
Decision	55/434

69. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436 and 52/435). At its fifty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 54/439 and 55/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

70. United Nations reform: measures and proposals[3]

At its fifty-first session in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997, which the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B). At its fifty-first session in August 1997, the Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950 and Add.1-7). The Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its fifty-third session on the implementation of actions undertaken under his initiative (resolution 52/12 A) and requested more detailed proposals on the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Forum (resolution 52/12 B).

At the fifty-third session, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly reports entitled "Status of implementation of actions described in the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform'" (A/53/676) and "Environment and human settlements" (A/53/463).

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 54/465 and 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 60 and 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on human resources management reform (A/55/253 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on accountability and responsibility (A/55/270)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Decision	55/458

71. Strengthening of the United Nations system[2]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system and to include the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in the annex to resolution 51/241 and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170), decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, members of specialized agencies, observers and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views of non-governmental organizations from all regions, on his report, and to submit a further report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account the submissions received (decision 53/452).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/490).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to amend rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to read: "The General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday following the second Monday in September."; and also decided that that amendment would take effect as from 2001 (resolution 55/14). The Assembly further decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 8)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.19
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.51 and 89
Resolution	55/14
Decision	55/458

72. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[3]

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions and fifty-second session (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264 and decision 52/479).

At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 53/491 and 54/491).

At its fifty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 62 and 8)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Decision	55/458

73. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[3]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (decision 47/467, resolution 48/162 and decision 49/411). At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 50/227; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields falling within his responsibility, as set out in annex I to the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 51/462, 52/459, 53/465, 54/465 and 55/458).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/264, 50/227 and 52/12 B and Economic and Social Council decision 2001/212), A/56/77-E/2001/69.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 63 and 8)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/180-E/2000/67 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Decision	55/458

74. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964 the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 May 2001 (S/2001/534).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495 and 53/493).

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 54/465 and 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

75. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in September 2000 (see A/54/PV.100), the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 55/458).

No advance documentation is expected.

76. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32 and 53/72).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; welcomed the continuation by the Secretary-General of consultations with relevant international bodies; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance complementarity among reporting systems and to consider the possibility of an exchange of information with the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the reporting system, and to publish in a timely fashion in appropriate United Nations media the due date for transmitting data on military expenditures; (b) to promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions; and (c) to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; also requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with relevant international bodies, within existing resources, with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation; further requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations, based on the outcome of those consultations and taking into account the views of Member States, on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and called upon all Member States, in time for the deliberation by the

Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the analysis and the recommendations contained in his report and with further suggestions to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure (resolution 54/43).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 55/414).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 54/43).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/55/272)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-13
Report of the First Committee	A/55/551
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Decision	55/414

77. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61 and 52/31).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the critical importance of, and the vital contribution that had been made by, effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and other similar obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on further views received from Member States pursuant to resolutions 50/61 and 52/31 (resolution 54/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/46).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/166
Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/555
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Resolution	54/46

78. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51 and 52/44).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its conviction that the participation of all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee was important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render, within existing resources, all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records (resolution 54/47).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/56/29).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/54/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/556
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Resolution	54/47

79. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53 and 52/46).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; expressed its appreciation to the nuclear-weapon States that had signed the Protocols that concerned them, and called upon those that had not yet ratified the Protocols concerning them to do so as soon as possible; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that had not yet done so to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they were, de jure or de facto, internationally responsible and which lay within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) pursuant to the Treaty, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (*b*) of and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba when it entered into force and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997; and expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director General of IAEA for the diligence with which they had rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the Treaty (resolution 54/48).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 70)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/557
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Resolution	54/48

80. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States" and "Maintenance of international security", adopted a resolution entitled "Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe". In that resolution it affirmed the urgency of consolidating South-Eastern Europe as a region of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation and economic development and for the promotion of good-neighbourliness and the observance of human rights, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for all peoples in the region as an integral part of Europe; called upon all participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and all concerned international organizations, to support the efforts of South-Eastern European States to overcome the negative effects of the Kosovo crisis and other recent crises so as to enable them to pursue sustainable development and their integration into the European structures, and welcomed the results of the third meeting of the Working Table on Security Issues of the Stability Pact, held at Sofia on 4 and 5 October 2000; stressed the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States, and called upon all States to resolve their disputes with other States by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter; urged strengthening of the relations among the States of South-Eastern Europe on the basis of respect for international law and agreements, in accordance with the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect; stressed the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing conflicts that endangered the maintenance of international peace and security, and noted with satisfaction the role of the Multinational Peace Force for South-Eastern Europe; emphasized the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe for arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures; recognized the seriousness of the problem of anti-personnel mines in South-Eastern Europe, and welcomed the efforts of the international community in support of mine action and encouraged States to support those efforts; urged all States to take effective measures against illicit traffic in and circulation of small arms and to help programmes and projects aimed at the safe destruction of surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons, and stressed the importance of closer cooperation among States, inter alia, in crime prevention, combating illicit trade of people, drug trafficking and money-laundering; stressed that closer engagement of the South-Eastern European States in furthering cooperation on the European continent would favourably influence the security, political and economic situation in the region, as well as good-neighbourly relations among the States; and called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution (resolution 55/27).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/27).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 66 and 67)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/552
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/27

81. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33 and 54/49).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to promote further at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible measures to limit the threats emerging in that field; considered that the purpose of such measures could be served through the examination of relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems; invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems and information resources; and (c) the content of the concepts mentioned above; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report based on replies received from Member States to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/28), A/56/164.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/140 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/554
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/28

82. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolution 51/39, 52/33, 53/73 and 54/50).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 55/29).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 69)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/555
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/29

83. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (*d*), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74 and 54/51).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(44)RES/28, adopted on 22 September 2000 by the General Conference of IAEA, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; noted the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/30), A/56/187.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/388
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/556
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/30

84. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-fourth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75 and 54/52).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties with regard to evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 55/31).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/557
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/31

85. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-fourth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76 and 54/53).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that that legal regime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important to comply strictly with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during the 2001 session of the Conference; recognized the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the

Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 55/32).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/558
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/32

86. General and complete disarmament[1]

(a) **Notification of nuclear tests**

(b) **Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof**

(c) **Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes**

(d) **Missiles**

(e) **Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems**

(f) **Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda**

(g) **Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them**

(h) **Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures**

(i) **Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

(j) **Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas**

(k) **Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control**

(l) **Relationship between disarmament and development**

(m) **Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

(n) Reducing nuclear danger

(o) Regional disarmament

(p) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(q) Illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons

(r) Nuclear disarmament

(s) Transparency in armaments

(t) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

(u) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

(v) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

(w) Small arms

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420, resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414, resolutions 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to Z and AA and 54/54 A to V and decision 54/417).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted 25 resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 55/33 A to Y and decision 55/415).

In its first resolution, entitled "Missiles", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General further to seek the views of Member States pursuant to Assembly resolution 54/54 F on the issue of missiles in all its aspects and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/33 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems", the General Assembly called for continued efforts to strengthen the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile

Systems and to preserve its integrity and validity so that it remained a cornerstone in maintaining global strategic stability and world peace and in promoting further strategic nuclear arms reductions; called also for renewed efforts by each of the States parties to preserve and strengthen the Treaty through full and strict compliance; called upon the parties to the Treaty, in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty, to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems, to refrain from the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems for the defence of the territory of their country, not to provide a base for such a defence and not to transfer to other States or deploy outside their national territory anti-ballistic missile systems or their components limited by the Treaty; considered that the implementation of any measure undermining the purposes and the provisions of the Treaty also undermined global strategic stability and world peace and the promotion of further strategic nuclear arms reductions; urged all Member States to support efforts aimed at stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; supported further efforts by the international community, in the light of emerging developments, towards safeguarding the inviolability and integrity of the Treaty, which was in the strongest interest of the international community; and welcomed the decision taken by the United States of America on 1 September 2000 not to authorize deployment of a national missile defence at that time, and considered that it constituted a positive step for the preservation of strategic stability and security (55/33 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda", the General Assembly, inter alia, agreed on the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; called for the upholding of a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of the above-mentioned Treaty; agreed on the necessity for negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, and urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work which included the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty, with a view to their conclusion within five years; agreed also on the necessity of establishing within the context of the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament, and urged the Conference to agree on a programme of work which included the immediate establishment of such a body; called for the principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures; called also for the early entry into force and full implementation of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible, while preserving and strengthening the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with the provisions of that Treaty; called further for the completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency; called for steps to be taken by all nuclear-weapon States that would lead to nuclear disarmament in a way that promoted international stability and, based upon the principle of undiminished security for all, for: (a) further efforts to be made by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally; (b) increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to nuclear weapons capabilities, and the implementation of agreements pursuant to article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and as a voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress in nuclear disarmament; (c) the further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process; (d) concrete agreed measures to reduce further the operational status of nuclear weapons systems; (e) a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies so as to minimize the risk that those weapons would ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination; and (f) the engagement, as soon as appropriate, of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons; called also for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, the fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes in order to ensure that such material remained permanently outside military programmes; reaffirmed that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process was general and complete disarmament under effective international control; called for regular reports, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by all States parties on the implementation of article VI of the Treaty and paragraph 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty; agreed to pursue the further development of the verification capabilities that would be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world; called upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, promptly and without condition, in particular those States that operated unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, and also called upon those States to bring into force the required comprehensive safeguards agreements, together with additional protocols, consistent with the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and IAEA for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997, for ensuring nuclear non-proliferation, and to reverse clearly and urgently any policies to pursue any nuclear weapons development or deployment and refrain from any action that could undermine regional and international peace and security and the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation; called upon those States that had not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with IAEA and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol; noted the paramount importance of effective physical protection of all nuclear material, and called upon all States to maintain the highest possible standards of security and physical protection of nuclear materials; noted also that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty strengthened the nuclear non-proliferation regime; reaffirmed the conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhanced global and regional peace and security, strengthened the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributed towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament, and supported proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones where they did not yet exist, such as in the Middle East and South Asia; and requested the Secretary-General within existing resources, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution (55/33 C).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa, held at Abuja on 8 and 9 May 2000, encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and of the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions, to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so requested, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; encouraged the setting up in the countries in the Saharo-Sahelian subregion of national commissions against the proliferation of small arms, and invited the international community to support as far as possible the smooth functioning of the national commissions where they had been set up; welcomed the Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, adopted by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at Abuja on 31 October 1998, and urged the international community to give its support to the implementation of the moratorium; recommended the involvement of organizations and associations of civil society in efforts to combat the illicit circulation of small arms in the context of the national commissions and their participation in the implementation of the moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms; encouraged cooperation among State bodies, international organizations and civil society in combating the illicit circulation of small arms and supporting operations at the subregional level; expressed its full support for the convening of a United Nations conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in June/July 2001, in accordance with Assembly resolution 54/54 V of 15 December 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine the question and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (55/33 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly stressed the particular relevance of the "Guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N", adopted by the Disarmament Commission by consensus at its 1999 substantive session; once again encouraged Member States, as well as regional arrangements and agencies, to lend their support to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 51/45 N; welcomed the activities undertaken by the group of interested States that was formed in New York in March 1998, and invited the group to continue to analyse lessons learned from previous disarmament and peace-building projects, as well as to promote new practical disarmament measures to consolidate peace, especially as undertaken or designed by affected States themselves; and encouraged Member States, including the group of interested States, to lend their support to the Secretary-General in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in post-conflict situations (55/33 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly emphasized the necessity of universal adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay; noted with appreciation the ongoing work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties; stressed the importance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives; also stressed the vital importance of full and effective implementation of and compliance with all provisions of the Convention; urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; stressed the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomed progress to that end; welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the signature of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and that organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 55/33 H).

In its ninth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly welcomed the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba were making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons; called for the ratification of the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba by all States of the region concerned, and called upon all concerned States to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so; welcomed the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and called upon all States to consider all relevant proposals, including those reflected in its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East and South Asia; convinced of the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that were nuclear-weapon-free, and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, called upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament and to work for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons; called upon the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies; and welcomed the vigorous efforts being made among States parties and signatories to those treaties to promote their common objectives, and considered that an international conference of States parties and signatories to the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties might be held to support the common goals envisaged in those treaties (55/33 I).

In its eleventh resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly reaffirmed that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should fully contribute to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they were parties; called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development; welcomed the information provided by Member States on the implementation of the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (55/33 K).

In its twelfth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly called upon the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development to strengthen and enhance its programme of activities, in accordance with the mandate set out in the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 15 April 2001, their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme, within the framework of current international relations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (55/33 L).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the

Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the objectives, agenda and timing of the special session and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (55/33 M).

In its fourteenth resolution, entitled "Reducing nuclear danger", the General Assembly called for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in that context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons; requested the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of the above provision; called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; took note of the report prepared by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Assembly resolution 54/54 K, including the need for the Board to continue its discussions on the subject; requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to seek inputs from the Advisory Board on information with regard to specific measures that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the proposal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration for convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (55/33 N).

In its fifteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complemented each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (55/33 O).

In its sixteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (55/33 P).

In its seventeenth resolution, entitled "Illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his broad-based consultations, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, and to provide the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects with information on the magnitude and scope of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, measures to combat illicit trafficking in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and the role of the United Nations in collecting, collating, sharing and disseminating information on illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons; encouraged States to promote regional and subregional initiatives and requested the Secretary-General, within available financial resources, and those States in a position to do so, to assist States in undertaking such initiatives to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in affected regions, and invited the Secretary-General to utilize those initiatives as part of his consultations; encouraged also States in a position to do so to take appropriate national measures to destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on the types and quantities of arms destroyed as well as the methods of their destruction, and requested the Secretary-General to circulate that information annually to all States; invited States in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance, bilaterally, regionally and through multilateral channels, such as the United Nations, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance, in response to requests by States, in collecting and destroying surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons; invited the Secretary-General to provide advisory and financial assistance, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, in response to requests by States, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance in collecting and destroying surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (55/33 Q).

In its twentieth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly recognized that, in view of recent political developments, the time was then opportune for all the nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures with a view to the elimination of those weapons; also recognized that there was a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that those weapons would ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination; urged the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; also urged the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear weapon systems; reiterated its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of those weapons; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on the joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and called upon all States to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States; urged the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of nuclear weapons as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament; underlined the importance of applying the principle of irreversibility to the process of nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures; welcomed the positive outcome of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final

Document of the Review Conference, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties were committed under article VI of the Treaty, and the reaffirmation by the States parties that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and called for the full and effective implementation of the steps set out in the Final Document; called for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator and the mandate contained therein; urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work which included the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years; called for the conclusion of an international legal instrument or instruments on adequate security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States; called also for the early entry into force and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; expressed its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament at its 2000 session, as called for in Assembly resolution 54/54 P; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2001 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (55/33 T).

In its twenty-first resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly reaffirmed its determination to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and the recommendations contained therein; called upon Member States, with a view to achieving universal participation, to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with the requested data and information for the Register, including nil reports if appropriate, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, the recommendations contained in the 1997 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and the recommendations contained in paragraph 94 of the 2000 report of the Secretary-General and the appendices and annexes thereto; invited Member States in a position to do so, pending further development of the Register, to provide additional information on procurement from national production and military holdings and to make use of the "Remarks" column in the standardized reporting form to provide additional information such as types or models; reaffirmed its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end, recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations in his 2000 report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register; invited the Conference on

Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments; reiterated its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (55/33 U).

In its twenty-second resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay; urged all States that had signed but not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay; stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention; urged all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information, as required in article 7 of the Convention, in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention; invited all States that had not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective; renewed its call upon all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine awareness programmes, and the removal of anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and the assurance of their destruction; invited and encouraged all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the programme of inter-sessional work established at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention and further developed at the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention; welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Nicaragua to host the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention at Managua, from 18 to 21 September 2001, and, on behalf of States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Meeting as observers (55/33 V).

In its twenty-third resolution, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia", the General Assembly noted with appreciation the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia; welcomed the desire of all five States of the Central Asian region to finalize work on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the concrete steps that they had taken to that end to prepare the legal groundwork for the initiative and the progress that they had achieved in that regard; called upon all five Central Asian States to continue their dialogue with the five nuclear-weapon States on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the elaboration of an agreement on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia (55/33 W).

In its twenty-fourth resolution, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly underlined once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there existed an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control; called once again upon all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 2001 leading to an early conclusion of a convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination; and requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-sixth session (55/33 X).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in New York, from 9 to 20 July 2001; and decided to convene the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference in New York, from 19 to 30 March 2001 (decision 55/415).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/56/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 44/1160 and 55/33 A, C, F, K to N, Q, T, U and X) A/56/165, A/56/182 and A/56/183.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/55/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on missiles (A/55/116 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/55/129)

Report of the Secretary-General on the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/55/130 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/55/166)

Report of the Secretary-General on small arms (A/55/189 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/55/216)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (A/55/217)

Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/55/258)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/55/299 and Corr.1 and Add.1-6)

Report of the Secretary-General on the illicit traffic in small arms (A/55/323 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/55/115 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/55/131 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/55/281)

Note by the Secretary-General on reducing nuclear danger (A/55/324)

Note by the Secretary-General on nuclear disarmament (A/55/444)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/559
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolutions	55/33 A to Y
Decision	55/415

87. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(d) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

(e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F and decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G and 54/55 A to F).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 55/34 A to H).

In the second resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to lend their support to the establishment and smooth functioning of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa; requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1197 (1998), to provide the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa with the necessary support for the implementation and smooth functioning of the early-warning mechanism and the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa; also requested the Secretary-General to support the establishment of a network of parliamentarians with a view to the creation of a subregional parliament in Central Africa; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/34 B).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed once again to all States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and the foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Regional Centre and facilitate their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Regional Centre for better achievements and results; also requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the establishment of close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the area of peace, security and development, and to continue to assist the Director of the Regional Centre in his efforts to stabilize the financial situation of the Centre and revitalize its activities; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/34 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly invited all States of the region to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre, proposing items for inclusion in its agenda, making greater and better use of the Centre's potential to meet the current challenges facing the international community and with a view to fulfilling the aims of the Charter in the fields of peace, disarmament and development; appealed to Member States, in particular the States of the Latin American and Caribbean region, and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to foundations, to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the Centre, its programme of activities and the implementation thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/34 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in order to achieve positive results, it was useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes that promoted regional peace and security; appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their programmes of activities and implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 55/34 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 55/34 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with the necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities; expressed its appreciation for the generous offer of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to bear the operational cost of the Centre for it to function from Kathmandu; requested the Secretary-General to expedite his ongoing consultations with other concerned Member States and interested organizations, and urged him to conclude them by 31 July 2001 to assess the possibility of enabling the Centre to operate effectively from Kathmandu as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/34 H).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/34 B, D, E, G and H), A/56/152, A/56/154 and A/56/172.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 74)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/55/128 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/55/152 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/55/169)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/55/170)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/55/171)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/55/181)

Note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament (A/55/151)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/560
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolutions	55/34 A to H

88. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B and 54/56 A and B; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 55/35 A to C).

In its first resolution, entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and security and to undertake specialized research requiring a high degree of expertise; requested all Member States to consider making financial contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its viability and the quality of its work over the long term; and recommended that the Secretary-General seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute, within existing resources (resolution 55/35 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the strong collective interest of the Conference on Disarmament in commencing substantive work as soon as possible during its 2001 session; also welcomed the undertaking by the current President of the Conference on Disarmament to conduct consultations jointly with the incoming President during the inter-sessional period in order to try to achieve that goal; and encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to continue the ongoing review of its membership, agenda and methods of work (resolution 55/35 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; recommended that the Commission, at its 2000 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 2001 substantive session: (a) ways and means to achieve nuclear disarmament; and (b) practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms; and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2001 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/35 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/56/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/56/42);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O and decision 54/418);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/55/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/55/349)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/55/267)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/561
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolutions	55/35 A to C

89. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-fourth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80 and 54/57).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the conclusions on the Middle East of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East; called upon that State to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons without further delay and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/36).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/448
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/562
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/36

90. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30 and 43/67, decision 44/430, and resolutions 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81 and 54/58).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols thereto, in particular the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to that instrument at an early date; called upon States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocols to the Convention; welcomed the convening, from 11 to 13 December 2000, of the Second Annual Conference of States Parties to Amended Protocol II, in accordance with article 13 thereof, and called upon all States parties to amended Protocol II to address at that meeting, inter alia, the issue of holding the third annual conference in 2001; recalled the decision of the States parties to the Convention to convene the next review conference no later than 2001, preceded by a preparatory committee, and recommended that the review conference be held at Geneva in December 2001; welcomed the convening of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Review Conference at Geneva on 14 December 2000, and decided to convene the second session from 2 to 6 April 2001 and the third session from 24 to 28 September 2001; noted that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, the next review conference might consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or the Protocols thereto as well as any proposal for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by existing Protocols to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 55/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/37), A/56/163.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/97
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/563
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/37

91. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82 and 54/59).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, inter alia, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; encouraged the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, international crime and illicit arms transfers, and illicit drug production, consumption and trafficking; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 55/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/38), A/56/153.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/254
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/564
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/38

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83 and 54/60).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in

Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 55/39).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 79)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/565
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/39

93. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 86). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84 and 54/61).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention; welcomed the progress achieved so far in the negotiation of a protocol to strengthen the Convention, and reaffirmed the decision of the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and urging it to submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties for consideration at a Special Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the 1994 Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group and the Special Conference, which was to consider the report of the Ad Hoc Group, in accordance with its mandate, as confirmed by the Fourth Review Conference, and to provide such services as might be required for the Fifth Review Conference and the preparations for it (resolution 55/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 80)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/PV.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/566
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/40

94. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027. On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

The General Assembly also considered this question at its fifty-first through fifty-fourth sessions (decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and resolution 54/63).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, stressed the importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; welcomed the contributions by the States signatories to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in particular to its efforts to ensure that the Treaty's verification regime would be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty upon its entry into force, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty; urged States to maintain their moratoria on nuclear weapons test explosions, pending the entry into force of the Treaty; called upon all States that had not yet signed the Treaty to sign and ratify it as soon as possible and to refrain from acts that would defeat its purpose in the meanwhile; and called upon all States that had signed but not yet ratified the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification was needed for its entry into force, to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to their early successful conclusion (resolution 55/41).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 81)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/336
Verbatim records	A/C.1/55/P.V.3-28
Report of the First Committee	A/55/567
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.69
Resolution	55/41

95. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements

The question of "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was considered at the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to fifty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth to fifty- second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M, 43/81 A, 44/122, 46/26, 48/63, 50/60 and 52/30).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements" (decision 54/416).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 67)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/554
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Decision	54/416

96. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth, and fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415 and 52/415).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 54/419).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 84)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/54/PV.3-27
Report of the First Committee	A/54/571
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.69
Decision	54/419

97. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and

Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work on ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed its plans for future scientific review activities on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation; invited the Scientific Committee to continue its consultations with scientists and experts from interested Member States when preparing its future scientific reports; welcomed the readiness of Member States to provide the Committee with relevant information on the effects of ionizing radiation in affected areas, and invited the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings; and invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, to help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the Assembly (resolution 55/121).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/56/46).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/55/46)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.10, 11, 15 and 16
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/568
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/121

98. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[9]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45 and 54/68).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/67).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the agreement reached by the Legal Subcommittee on the question of the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit and the subsequent endorsement of that agreement by the Committee; also noted with satisfaction that consensus decisions were reached on the composition of the Committee's bureaux for the second term, and agreed that, in accordance with those consensus decisions, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee should elect their chairmen for the second term at the beginning of their thirty-eighth and fortieth sessions, respectively; noted that, in accordance with the measures relating to the working methods of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, consultations would be held among the regional groups at the forty-fourth session of the Committee to determine which group would be responsible for which office for the third term, starting in 2003; agreed that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should assess the effectiveness of existing space debris mitigation practices and the extent to which they were being implemented and that efforts to model and characterize the debris environment should continue; endorsed the recommendation that the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, be invited to arrange a symposium on the theme "Terrestrial hazards from outer space objects and phenomena", with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the thirty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee; noted with satisfaction that an industry symposium, with the participation of Member States, on emerging applications of global navigation satellite systems in improving the productivity of national and regional infrastructure would be organized during the thirty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee; agreed that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-eighth session should reconvene its Working Group of the Whole and that the Subcommittee should consider, through the Working Group of the Whole, the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III); and also reconvene its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space; encouraged all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, by, inter alia, providing it with appropriate information in response to the list of questions approved by the Committee at its forty-third session; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2001, as proposed to the Committee by the United Nations Expert on Space Applications; noted with satisfaction that the African regional centres for space science and technology education in Morocco and Nigeria began their first educational activities in April 2000, that the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific continued its education programme in 2000 and that progress had been achieved in furthering the goals of the Network of Space Science and Technology Education and Research Institutions for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and in establishing regional centres for space science and technology education in the other regions; also noted with satisfaction that Member States concerned in Asia and the Pacific were holding further consultations, with the assistance of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, with a view to making the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific grow into a network of nodes; recognized the usefulness and significance of the space conferences of the Americas for the Latin American countries, encouraged the convening of a Fourth Space Conference of the Americas, and also encouraged other regions to convene periodically regional conferences with a view to achieving convergence of positions on issues of common concern in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space among States Members of the United Nations; urged all Governments, organs, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental entities conducting space-related activities to take the action necessary for the effective implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III, in particular its resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development", and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III; noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs had submitted to the Committee for its review at its forty-third session a plan of action to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III; requested the Secretary-General to begin implementing those measures and activities that were contained in the above-mentioned plan of action and were currently within the programme of work of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, based on the recommendations of UNISPACE III, and to ensure the full implementation of the plan with the necessary resources in 2002; agreed that the Committee should include in the agendas of its forty-fourth to forty-seventh sessions, in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, an item on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III; encouraged all Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications to support activities to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III, in particular the priority project proposals as recommended by the Committee at its forty-third session; recommended that more attention be paid to all matters relating to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment; considered that it was essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, called for the continuation of national research on that question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, also considered that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agreed that international cooperation was needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions; urged all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes; agreed that the benefits of space technology and its applications should be prominently brought to the attention of conferences organized within the United Nations system to address global issues relating to social, economic and cultural development and that the use of space technology should be promoted towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration; took note of the interest of certain countries, including Saudi Arabia and Slovakia, that submitted requests to become members of the Committee, as well as the requests of those countries that had been sharing seats on a rotating basis, namely, Cuba, Malaysia, Peru and the Republic of Korea, to have that practice terminated and to become full members, and requested the Committee to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item on the enlargement of its membership to consider including as full members those countries requesting membership; encouraged Member States to hold informal consultations on the enlargement of membership of the Committee during the thirty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and, if necessary, during the fortieth session of the Legal

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[9] Cuba and the Republic of Korea were also appointed as members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with Peru and Malaysia, respectively.

Subcommittee, with a view to reaching a consensus agreement on the matter at the forty-fourth session of the Committee; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; also requested the Committee to continue to consider, at its forty-fourth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status"; agreed that a symposium on the theme "The human dimension in space science and technology applications" should be organized during the forty-fourth session of the Committee; invited the Committee to expand the scope of international cooperation relating to the social, economic, ethical and human dimension in space science and technology applications; requested the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future; and also requested the Committee to consider and identify new mechanisms of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in accordance with the preamble to the resolution (resolution 55/122).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/56/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III (resolution 55/122).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/55/20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III (A/55/153)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.2 and 12-17
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/569
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/122

99. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[1]

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)).

Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2002 (resolution 53/46).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 55/123 to 55/129).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the significant success of the Peace Implementation Programme of the Agency since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, and stressed that contributions to that Programme should not be at the expense of the General Fund; welcomed the increased cooperation between the Agency and international and regional organizations, States and relevant agencies and non-governmental organizations; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territory; reiterated its deep concern regarding the persisting critical financial situation of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that the continuing shortfall in the finances of the Agency had a significant negative influence on the living conditions of the Palestine refugees most in need and that it therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; and called upon all donors, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the remaining costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza, encouraged contributing Governments to contribute regularly and to consider increasing their regular contributions, and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute (resolution 55/123).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, to find a solution to the financial situation of the Agency; and welcomed the new, unified budget structure for the biennium 2000-2001, which could contribute significantly to improved budgetary transparency of the Agency (resolution 55/124).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-sixth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/125).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/126).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly took note of the functioning of the headquarters of the Agency in Gaza City on the basis of the Headquarters Agreement between the Agency and the Palestinian Authority; called upon Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the Occupied

Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem; further called upon Israel to particularly cease obstructing the movement of the personnel, vehicles and supplies of the Agency, which had a detrimental impact on the Agency's operations; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and subsequent implementation agreements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; noted further the significant success of the Peace Implementation Programme of the Agency; expressed concern about those remaining austerity measures due to the financial crisis, which had affected the quality and level of some services of the Agency; reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 55/127).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; expressed its appreciation for the work done to preserve and modernize the existing records of the Commission; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/128).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the

Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/129).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/56/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 55/124);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 55/128);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/125, 55/126, 55/128 and 55/129).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/55/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/55/456)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/55/329)

Report of the Secretary-General on persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/55/391)

Report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (A/55/402)

Report of the Secretary-General on the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (A/55/425)

Report of the Secretary-General on Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/55/428)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.15, 16 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/570
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolutions	55/123 to 55/129

100. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the

Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55 and 54/76).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 55/130 to 55/134).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly commended the Special Committee for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the Assembly and for its impartiality; demanded that Israel cooperate with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate; deplored those policies and practices of Israel which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories; expressed grave concern about the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of Israeli practices and measures, and especially condemned the excessive use of force in the past few weeks which had resulted in more than 160 Palestinian deaths and thousands of injuries; requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially Israeli lack of compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; also requested the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the tasks entrusted to him (resolution 55/130).

In the second resolution, entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; demanded that Israel accept the de jure applicability of the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention; called upon all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; reiterated the need for speedy implementation of the recommendations contained in its resolutions ES-10/3 to ES-10/7 with regard to ensuring respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the provisions of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/131).

In the third resolution, entitled "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan were illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development; called upon Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49; demanded complete cessation of the construction of the settlement in Jabal Abu-Ghneim and of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; reiterated its call for the prevention of illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, particularly in the light of recent developments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/132).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem", the General Assembly determined that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, were illegal and had no validity and that such measures should cease immediately; condemned acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinian civilians, resulting in injury and loss of human life; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people; stressed the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian territory, including the removal of restrictions on movement into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to accelerate the release of all remaining Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, in line with agreements reached; called for complete respect by Israel of all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/133).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also called upon Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements; determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purported to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan were null and void, constituted a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and had no legal effect; called upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and from repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan; called once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/134).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 55/130), A/56/214;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/130 to 55/134), A/56/216.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/76 (A/55/261)

Report of the Secretary-General on the applicability of the Geneva Convention (A/55/262)

Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (A/55/263)

Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli practices (A/55/264)

Report of the Secretary-General on the occupied Syrian Golan (A/55/265)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic report of the Special Committee (A/55/373 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-second report of the Special Committee (A/55/453)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.17, 18 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/571
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolutions	55/130 to 55/134

101. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[2]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58 and 54/81.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee in its report (A/C.4/55/6); urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee; decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in that field; requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to keep the item open during its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/135).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 55/135).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 86)

Identical letters dated 21 August 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council transmitting the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/502) (also issued as S/2000/1081)

Report of the Secretary-General on resource requirements for implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/507 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/977)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/676)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/C.4/55/6)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.19-23 and 28
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/572
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/135

102. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B and 54/82 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418 and 54/318). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 55/425.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, inter alia, to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources and their free access to information; to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of

Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 55/136 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to focus, in particular, on educational institutions as key partners of the United Nations in its efforts to inform the peoples of the world of its aims and activities; welcomed the decision taken by the Department of Public Information to launch a new web site to publicize the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; emphasized that all publications of the Department of Public Information, in accordance with existing mandates, should fulfil an identifiable need, should not duplicate other publications of the United Nations system and should be produced in a cost-effective manner; welcomed the development of the United Nations News Service by the Department of Public Information; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that information presented to the media was made available to delegations fully and in a timely fashion; requested the Secretary-General to look into the possibility of appointing directors to those United Nations information centres that were not yet integrated and were under the temporary management of offices of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure the autonomous status of the centres; encouraged the Department of Public Information to continue to include in its radio and television programming specific programmes addressing the needs of developing nations; urged the Secretary-General to maintain and strengthen the managerial capacity, staff resources, programme output and means of delivery of United Nations Radio in the six official languages and, if feasible, in other languages; requested the Department of Public Information to continue to ensure the greatest possible access for United Nations guided tours and to ensure that displays in public areas were kept as informative, up-to-date, relevant and technologically innovative as possible; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-third session and to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/136 B).

Also at the fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 95 to 97 members and to appoint Armenia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as members of the Committee (decision 55/425).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/56/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/136 B).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/55/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/452
Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.25-27

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/573
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolutions	55/136 A and B
Decisions	55/317 and 55/425

103. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/137).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/137), A/56/67.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23 (Part II), chap. VIII, and A/55/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/77 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.3-8

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/574
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/137

104. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3). Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/138).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/426).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 89 and 18)

Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23 (Part II), chaps. V and VI, and A/55/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.3-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/575
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/138
Decision	55/426

105. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they were members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/139).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/56/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/139), A/56/65.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 90 and 12)

Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23 (Part II), chap. VII, and A/55/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1, chap. VII, sect. D)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/72 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.3-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/576
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/139

106. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/140).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 91)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/81 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/55/SR.3-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/55/577
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.83
Resolution	55/140

107. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402, 52/402, 53/402, 54/402 and 55/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

108. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 190 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference, which meets every four years, held its tenth session in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000. When the Conference is not in session, the 145-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh executive sessions on 10 and 11 April and 19 July 2001. The forty-eighth session is scheduled to be held from 1 to 12 October 2001.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth to twenty-seventh executive sessions and its forty-eighth session, Supplement No. 15 (A/56/15).

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States; called upon the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts to deal with transit transport issues; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2001 another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review progress in the development of transit transport systems; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to implement the resolution and to provide the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries with adequate resources; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 54/199).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by the relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/200).

International trade and development

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and the need for the integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system; expressed concern at the declining terms of trade in most primary commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in diversification, and strongly emphasized the need for action in that area; recognized that the improvement of market access for exports of goods and services from developing countries should be assigned high priority in multilateral trade negotiations; deplored any attempt to bypass or undermine agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade by taking unilateral actions that were inconsistent with the multilateral trade rules and regulations; reaffirmed the role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and related issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, based on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board on Africa, on measures taken to initiate the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, to be held in 2001; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 55/182).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 55/182);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to initiate the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 55/182).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (c))

Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its nineteenth to twenty-second executive sessions and on its forty-sixth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/54/15 (Parts I-V))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/54/304)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the secretariat of UNCTAD on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (A/54/529)

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/54/486)

Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3, 8-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-44 and 50
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/585/Add.3 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolutions	54/199 and 54/200

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (a))

Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-third to twenty-fifth executive sessions and on its forty-seventh session: Supplement No. 15 (A/55/15) (Parts I-IV))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on the developments in the multilateral trading system (A/55/396)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours (A/55/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 30, 34, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/182
Decision	55/438

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly discussed the opportunities of large-scale international financial flows and the challenges of financial instability at its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166 and 52/180). At its fifty-third session, the Assembly considered the issues of the financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries (resolution 53/172). At its fifty-fourth session, it considered movement towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries (resolution 54/197).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the issue of the movement towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity. The Assembly underlined the importance of implementing the resolve in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) to create an environment that was conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty through good governance at the national and international levels and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems; invited developed countries to take into account the impact on the international economic environment of their macroeconomic policies and called upon them to facilitate financial flows for development, in particular to least developed countries; emphasized the need to continue efforts to promote international financial stability, including through policy advice, adjustment programmes, technical assistance, strengthened regulatory systems in source and destination countries, symmetrical multilateral surveillance, early warning capabilities and frameworks for involving the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crises; emphasized that the relevant international institutions should include social development goals, poverty eradication strategies and gender-sensitive employment needs in their country programmes; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with relevant international partners, to present to the

Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report with an analysis of the current trend in global financial flows and recommendations to consolidate further a broader global agenda for the international financial system; also requested him, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, to provide information at the same session on the analysis undertaken of international financial stability as a global public good; and requested the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide information at the same session on work it had undertaken to promote long-term private financial flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and other developing countries with special difficulties in attracting such flows (resolution 55/186).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on global financial flows and the net transfer of resources between developed and developing countries (resolution 55/186), A/56/173;

(b) Note by the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 55/186), A/56/173/Add.1.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries (A/55/187 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 13 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/186

(c) Science and technology for development

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its secretariat within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by providing it with the resources necessary to enable it to carry out better its mandate of assisting the developing countries with their national development efforts in the field of science and technology; requested the Commission to report on its biennial session, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, in particular regarding proposals aimed at promoting complementarity of activities in the area of new and innovative technologies within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session, through the Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including concrete proposals for strengthening the critical role of the Commission in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in support of the efforts of developing countries to obtain, effectively utilize and benefit from science and technology for their development (resolution 55/185).

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3) (resolution 55/185);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in support of efforts by developing countries to benefit from science and technology (A/56/96-E/2001/87) (resolution 55/185).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposals for strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system (A/55/96-E/2000/84)

Note by the Secretariat on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/201 (A/55/413)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 16 and 40
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.4
Resolution	55/185
Decision	55/439

(d) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175 and 54/202 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized that equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt burdens of developing countries could contribute to the strengthening of the global economy; called for the flexible implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; urged creditor countries to consider the cancellation of bilateral official debts of countries eligible under the Initiative and to take action to address the needs of post-conflict countries; stressed that funding of debt relief should not affect adversely the support for other development activities; called for concerted action to address the debt problems of middle-income developing countries; stressed that debt relief should contribute to development objectives, including poverty reduction; underlined the absolute importance of implementing the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) to create an environment that was conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty; stressed the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, as well as the need for the international community to promote a conducive external environment;

and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and to include a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including those resulting from global financial instability (resolution 55/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/184).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in the debt situation of developing countries (A/55/422)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 35 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/184

109. Sectoral policy questions

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-first, forty-fifth to fiftieth, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/151, 46/166, 47/171, 48/180, 49/108, 50/106, 51/170, 53/176, 53/177 and 54/205).

(a) Business and development

Business and development

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments, multilateral institutions and the private sector to strengthen partnerships so as to advance sustainable development; urged all Governments to create an enabling environment for business and investment; urged the private sector to pursue orderly and fair business practices; requested the international community to consider ways and means of promoting such principles and practices and respect for those practices by multinational companies in their operations in all countries; emphasized the importance of a supportive international economic environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization; strongly stressed the need for adequate resources and transfer of technology on favourable terms to developing countries, particularly to Africa and the least developed countries; recognized the special development priorities and concerns of developing countries, and in that regard called for international support for the realization of their development goals; stressed the importance of microfinance to people living in poverty, and called for the strengthening of institutions supportive of microfinancing; valued the promotion of entrepreneurship in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and industries by various actors throughout the civil society, and of privatization, demonopolization and the simplification of administrative procedures; stressed the importance of encouraging investment in human resources through programmes devoted to health, education and job training; encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to provide a forum for intergovernmental discussions concerning issues related to private sector development and international flows of investment, with input from representatives of the private sector; invited the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and other relevant United Nations bodies to strengthen further their activities in the promotion of entrepreneurship development; called upon the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to strengthen support for the promotion of entrepreneurship and to give due consideration to the role of the business sector in development while ensuring a gender perspective; called upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing national programmes to create an enabling environment for business, investment and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/180 and 54/204).

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called for further international and national measures to combat corrupt practices and bribery in international transactions, and for increased international cooperation in regard to devising ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers and repatriating illegally transferred funds to the countries of origin; requested the international community to support the efforts of all countries to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and illegal transfer of funds, as well as for the repatriation of those funds to the countries of origin; reiterated its request that the Secretary-General convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the resolution and concrete recommendations with regard to the repatriation of illegally transferred funds to the countries of origin (resolution 55/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/188).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 98 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/451
Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 31, 32, 39, 42 and 46-48
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/586
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/204

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 93 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds (A/55/405)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 21, 32, 34, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/580
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/188

(b) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 44/237). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly adjusted the period of the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993-2002 (resolution 47/177).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208 and 53/177).

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the international community to support the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization (see A/52/480, sect. IV, C); appealed to the international community to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves; called upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its relationship with the World Trade Organization and other institutions for the provision of technical assistance to African countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/203), A/56/139.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 98 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) (A/54/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 31, 32, 39, 42 and 46-48
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/586
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/203

110. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation[1]

Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth session, in 1995 (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of addressing the issue of communication for development within the intergovernmental processes of the United Nations system, and the relevance for concerned actors in development at the country level, including policy makers and decision makers at all levels, to attribute increased importance to communication for development, and encouraged them to include it as a component in the development of projects and programmes; reaffirmed the importance of resource mobilization, including financial cooperation, the transfer of technology and capacity-building for communication in development programmes and projects; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to inform the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the periodicity that was agreed upon (resolution 51/172).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (decision 53/442).

In 2000 the question was postponed to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/130 and decision 53/442).

References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/51/314
Report of the Second Committee	A/51/604/Add.8
Summary records	A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 17, 18, 20-27, 34 and 37
Plenary meeting	A/51/PV.86
Resolution	51/172

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/53/296
Report of the Second Committee	A/53/608/Add.4
Summary records	A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 26-28, 30, 31, 38 and 42
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.91
Decision	53/442

(a) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 49/161, 50/104 and 52/195).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the Governments to develop and promote methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all aspects of policy-making, including economic policy-making, and to ensure women's equal rights with men and access to education, training, employment, technology and economic and financial resources (resolution 54/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/178 and 54/210)

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (c))

Report of Secretary-General entitled "1999 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Globalization, Gender and Work" (A/54/227)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "An evaluation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/54/156-E/1999/102)

Note by the Secretary-General containing his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "An evaluation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/54/156/Add.1-E/1999/102/Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/54/275
Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 33 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/587/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/210

(b) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105 and 52/196).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the adoption of comprehensive approaches to human resources development; emphasized the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national policies to promote human resources development; encouraged the adoption of policies, approaches and measures that served to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries in information and communication technologies in particular and in technology in general; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the contribution made by the United Nations system to advancing human resources development in developing countries through its operational activities and to make recommendations to enhance further its impact (resolution 54/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/211), A/56/162.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/408
Summary records	A/C.2/54/PV.3-8, 24 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/587/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/211

(c) High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership[1]

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to hold biennially a renewal of the high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership to provide impetus for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development (resolution 53/181).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the theme of the second high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership would be "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century", and also decided, without changing the biennial nature of the high-level dialogue, to defer the holding of the second two-day high-level dialogue to its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/213).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the two sub-themes of the second high-level dialogue, namely, "Promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy and generating new public and private financing resources to complement development efforts" and "Enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access to information and communication technology for developing countries"; decided to convene the high-level dialogue for two days immediately prior to the commencement of the general debate at its fifty-sixth session; decided that the dialogue should consist of plenary meetings, ministerial round-table meetings and informal panels, with the participation of non-governmental actors, and that the final outcome would be a summary by the President, to be presented at the closure of the event; requested the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to continue preparations for the second high-level dialogue; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a consolidated report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/193).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in May 2001, the Assembly took note of a letter from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly confirming 17 and 18 September 2001 as the dates of the second high-level dialogue (A/55/955) (decision 55/479).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/193).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (A/55/314)

Letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly (A/55/955)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 19 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/581/Add.4
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.87 and 101
Resolution	55/193
Decision	55/479

(d) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (resolution S-18/3, annex). At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. At its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of these questions (resolutions 46/144, 47/152, 48/185, 49/92, 51/173, 53/178 and 54/206).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone the further development of a new international development strategy until after the consultations foreseen in its resolution 54/206 had been held (resolution 55/190).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General containing a draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium (A/55/89-E/2000/80)

Report of the Secretary-General containing an update on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/55/209)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 37 and 40

Report of the Second Committee	A/55/581/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/190

111. Environment and sustainable development

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolutions 37/137 and 38/149).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question of protection against products harmful to health and the environment, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly every three years on the implementation of its resolutions 37/137 and 38/149 (resolution 39/229).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-first, forty-fourth, forty-seventh and fiftieth sessions (resolution 44/226 and decisions 41/450, 47/439 and 50/431).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (decision 53/445).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/229), A/56/115-E/2001/92.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/53/156-E/1998/78
Summary records	A/C.2/53/SR.23, 26, 29, 36 and 40-42
Report of the Second Committee	A/53/609/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.91
Decision	53/445

International Year of Freshwater, 2003

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater; invited the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to serve as the coordinating entity for the Year and to develop preliminary proposals on possible activities for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, including possible sources of funding; called upon Member States, national and international organizations, major groups and the private sector to make voluntary contributions; and encouraged Member States, the United Nations system and others to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to promote action (resolution 55/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 (resolution 55/196), A/56/189.

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly established the Inter-Agency Task Force on El Niño at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/200), and continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/185 and 54/220).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the measures adopted in order to ensure the continuity of international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and welcomed the establishment by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction of a working group on the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon; called upon the Secretary-General and United Nations organs, funds and programmes to adopt the measures necessary for the prompt establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon in Guayaquil, Ecuador; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/197).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/99-E/2000/86
Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 21, 22, 24 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolutions	55/196 and 55/197

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the UNEP Governing Council. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report that it might deem necessary.

At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its resumed fifty-third session in July 1999, the General Assembly adopted a series of recommendations on strengthening the activities of the United Nations in the field of environment and human settlements, one of which welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the UNEP Governing Council constituting the forum in the years that it meets in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the UNEP Governing Council on its sixth special session and the decisions contained therein; welcomed the convening of the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum; took note of the adoption of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration (A/55/25, annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex); stressed the continued important role to be played by UNEP in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in the preparations for and the implementation of the outcome of the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to provide UNEP with the necessary resources from the regular budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and to consider other ways to support the Programme (resolution 55/200).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 25 (A/56/25) (resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 42/185).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its fifth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/53/25)

Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements (A/53/463)

Draft resolution	A/53/L.78
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.105
Resolution	53/242

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP: Supplement No. 25 (A/55/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.27, 29, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/200

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992 (resolution 44/228).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1997 a special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution 50/113).

At its nineteenth special session in 1997, the Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level in South Africa, to call the summit the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and that the review should focus on the identification of accomplishments and areas where further efforts were needed to implement Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference; also decided that the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session should meet as an open-ended Preparatory Committee that would provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations, as well as other participants in the Commission; further decided to hold a three-day meeting of the tenth session of the Commission so that it could start its work as the Preparatory Committee; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparations for the Summit for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, taking into account the inputs of respective regional meetings (resolution 55/199).

Documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session (resolution 47/191): Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 55/199).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in the United Nations system to accelerate progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/55/78-E/2000/56)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Global Environment Facility on the implementation of Agenda 21 (A/55/94)

Report of the Secretary-General on conservation and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems: implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/214 (A/55/95)

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparations for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/55/120)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the contribution of UNEP to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/55/447 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 27, 29, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/199

(b) International strategy for disaster reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters; endorsed the proposals put forward in the report of the Secretary-General to ensure the swift establishment of future arrangements for disaster reduction as well as continuity for the effective implementation of the international strategy for disaster reduction; endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency task force and secretariat for disaster reduction for an initial period of the biennium 2000-2001 and to review those arrangements after the first year of operations with a view to proposing adjustments; requested the Secretary-General to establish, from voluntary contributions, a trust fund for disaster reduction to fund the inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction and to transfer all assets of the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to the new trust fund effective 1 January 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the international strategy for disaster reduction (resolution 54/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/219) A/56/68-E/2001/63.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/54/132 and Add.1-E/1999/80 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on recommendations on institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/54/136-E/1999/89)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements (A/54/497)

Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 39 and 43
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/588/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/219

(c) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventy session, in 1992, the General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification (resolution 47/188). On 17 June 1994, the Committee adopted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa. The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held at Rome, from 29 September to 10 October 1997, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (resolution 51/180).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/198, 53/191 and 54/223).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at Bonn, Germany, from 11 to 22 December 2000; further welcomed the progress made in producing a draft additional regional implementation annex to the Convention for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and invited the Conference of the Parties to consider adopting it; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, as well as on the outcome of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 55/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/204), A/56/175.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/331
Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 27 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/204

(d) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190 and 54/221).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible; called upon the parties to the Convention to sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as soon as possible; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological

Diversity to report to the Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention (resolution 55/201).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 55/201).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Convention (A/55/211)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 32 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/201

(e) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-seventy session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in April 1994 in Barbados (resolution 47/189).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a two-day special session in New York in September 1999 for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189 and 54/224).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, in particular the donor community, as well as the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, to support the efforts of small island developing States in the further implementation of the Programme of Action; called upon the organizations of the United Nations system to assist small island developing States in their efforts to enhance their capacities to effectively utilize the benefits and mitigate the implications of globalization; urged all relevant organizations to finalize, as a matter of urgency, the work on the development of a vulnerability index; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/202), A/56/170.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean sea area in the context of sustainable development: action taken at the international, regional and national levels (A/55/185)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 32, 34 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/202

(f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta. At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199 and 54/222 and decision 53/444).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its regret that negotiations were not able to be completed at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and called upon all parties to reach a successful conclusion at a resumed session; invited the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session to contribute to the preparation of the 10-year review of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; and requested the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (decision 55/443).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties (decision 55/443).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (g))

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Decision	55/443

(g) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/215).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Energy to coordinate the contributions of all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to the consideration of the theme of energy by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session, to be held in 2001, and at the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 2002; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on concrete actions being taken for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the effective implementation of and mobilization of resources for the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (resolution 55/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/205).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 95 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/91
Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 34 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/582/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/205

112. Operational activities for development

Document: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3).

(a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations (resolution 53/192).

In the same resolution the Assembly also decided, as an integral part of the next triennial policy review of operational activities, to conduct an evaluation of the impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the field of operational activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001, on the results of such an evaluation, including lessons learned and recommendations made, for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

At its substantive session of 2000, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the next triennial policy review, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Council, on progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the strategic resource management in the funds and programmes and to reverse the declining trend in core resources (resolution 2000/19).

The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the next triennial policy review, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding framework, and also on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities of the United Nations system, including recommendations for enhancing the impact of those processes, as well as for follow-up (Council resolution 2000/20).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities undertaken by the United Nations system (Assembly resolutions 35/81 and 53/192 and Council resolution 2000/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (A/56/70-E/2001/58) (Council resolution 2000/19);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 1999 (A/56/70/Add.1-E/2001/58/Add.1) (Assembly resolution 53/192);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2000 (Assembly resolution 35/81), A/56/70/Add.2-E/2001/58/Add.1.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/53/226 and Add.1-4
Summary records	A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 12-15, 17, 19, 36 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/53/610
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.91
Resolution	53/192

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978 (resolution 33/134). In accordance with the Plan of Action, a high-level meeting of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme was convened in 1980 to carry out an overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations development system. At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the high-level meeting to High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202). The High-level Committee meets biennially.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, fortieth, forty-second to forty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 34/117, 36/44, 40/196, 42/180, 43/190, 44/222, 46/159, 48/172, 49/96, 50/119 and 52/205).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the state of South-South cooperation and a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/226).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Review Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/56/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/226).

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (resolution 37/248).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, and subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-second sessions on a biennial basis (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118 and 52/204). The Assembly welcomed the membership of Namibia to the Conference, the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference into the Southern African Development Community and the admission of South Africa and Mauritius, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions respectively (resolutions 46/160, 48/173 and 50/118).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the Southern African Development Community in its efforts against landmines, to assist the Community in implementing the programmes adopted by various United Nations world conferences, with specific emphasis on enhancing the role of women in the development process, to support the measures being taken by the Community in addressing HIV/AIDS, to continue to extend assistance to members of the Community that were engaged in national reconstruction, to comply with Security Council resolutions on Angola and to assist in strengthening the region's capacity for sustainable water resource management; called upon the international community to contribute to the promotion of peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to assist in its rehabilitation and economic reconstruction, to consider supporting the creation of special economic zones and development corridors in the Community and to support the efforts of the Community to address the consequences, new challenges and opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/227), A/56/134.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 101 (b))

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/54/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/54/425)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (A/54/273)

Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 13, 14, 21, 43 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/589
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolutions	54/226 and 54/227

113. International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues

At its forty-ninth session in 1994, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with all States and relevant international and regional organizations, a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to objectives and modalities for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 for discussion (resolution 49/127).

The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/123, 51/148 and 52/189).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report summarizing the lessons learned, as well as best practices on migration management and policies, from the various activities relating to international migration and development that had been carried out at the regional and interregional levels, and recommending policy actions that could be pursued at the international level (resolution 54/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/212), A/56/167.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/207
Summary records	A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 25 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/54/587/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.87
Resolution	54/212

114. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190, 52/207, 53/196 and 54/230).

In its resolution 2000/31, entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Israel not to exploit or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/209).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Council resolution 2000/31 and Assembly resolution 55/209), A/56/90-E/2001/17.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 98)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/55/84-E/2000/16)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 15 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/585
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/209

115. Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that a special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held in June 2001 and that the Commission on Human Settlements would serve as the preparatory committee for the session (resolution 53/180).

The question was also considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 54/207 to 54/209).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the scope to be covered by the special session (resolution 55/194).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider strengthening further the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); decided that the special session should be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York; welcomed the launching of the Cities Alliance initiative by the Centre and the World Bank to implement the Cities without Slums programme of action;

and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the special session (resolution 55/195).

At its twenty-fifth special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II), the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2, annex).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/56/8) (resolution 32/162);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the special session (resolution 55/195).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 94 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda (A/55/83-E/2000/62)

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its first substantive session (8-12 May 2000) (A/55/121)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 27 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/581/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolutions	55/194 and 55/195

116. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198 and 54/232).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed that the Decade should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income was less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; called for strengthened efforts at all levels to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since 1990, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), as they related to the eradication of poverty; called upon all countries to formulate and implement outcome-oriented national strategies and programmes, setting time-bound targets for poverty reduction, including the target of halving, by 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty; welcomed favourably the proposal submitted regarding the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication, which would contribute to the eradication of poverty and the promotion of social and human development in the poorest regions of the world, and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders on this issue and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals of the Decade, as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets on poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding (resolution 55/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/210).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/407
Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 24, 25, 30 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/586 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/210

117. Training and research[1]

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth, and forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201. 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195 and 54/229).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes; requested the Board of Trustees of UNITAR to intensify efforts to attract experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute, and stressed that the courses should focus primarily on development issues; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNITAR and United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means of systematically utilizing the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes for the economic and social development of developing countries; also requested the Secretary-General to consider reclassifying the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties; further requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/208).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/55/14)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/55/510)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 31-33, 35, 38, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/584
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/208

118. Globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/169 and 54/231).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations, an analytical report on the effect of increasing linkages and interdependencies among trade, finance, knowledge, technology and investment on growth and development in the context of globalization, containing action-oriented recommendations, including on appropriate development strategies at both the national and international levels, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/212).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/55/381)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting report of high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology (A/55/75-E/2000/55)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 22, 23, 30, 34, 35 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/587

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/212
Decision	55/445

119. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries[1]

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/182 and 54/235).

At its fifty-fifty session, the General Assembly recalled that the Conference would convene from 14 to 20 May 2001 and would be hosted by the European Union in Brussels; emphasized the importance of an effective arrangement for follow-up, review and monitoring of the new programme of action for the least developed countries, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend to the Assembly concrete steps in that regard; stressed that the intergovernmental follow-up, review and monitoring of the new programme of action should be undertaken in a more effective manner, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly the least developed countries, as well as with the involvement of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other multilateral intergovernmental organizations, and emphasized the need to explore innovative approaches in that regard; noted the current level of regular budget resources available to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were made available throughout the remainder of the current biennium, through judicious management of the resources at his disposal, and to report on the matter at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 55/214).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 55/214);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on resources for the Office of the Secretary-General on resources for the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries (resolution 55/214).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/55/222)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 29-31, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/589
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/214

120. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173 and 54/196 and decision 47/436).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the high-level international intergovernmental event should be scheduled for the first quarter of 2002, and extended its invitation to interested countries to consider hosting the event; decided that the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development should hold a final session from 14 to 25 January 2002, on the understanding that the second session would be held from 12 to 23 February 2001 and the third session from 30 April to 11 May 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to address a letter to all Governments further sensitizing them to the high profile and high level of participation that the substantive preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development deserved (resolution 55/213).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development (A/55/315) (decision 55/446).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in March 2001, the General Assembly decided that the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development would take the form of an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, at the highest political level; accepted with gratitude the offer of Mexico to host the conference; decided that the conference would be named the International Conference on Financing for Development, on the understanding that the specific date and location of the Conference would be announced during the third session of the Preparatory Committee; and requested the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee to explore ways and means of deepening the efforts of all stakeholders in support of the financing for development preparatory process and to submit proposals for consideration and a decision by the Preparatory Committee (resolution 55/245).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 55/213).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development: Supplement No. 28 (A/55/28 and Add.1 and 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development (A/55/315)

Report of the Secretary-General to the Preparatory Committee (A/AC.257/12)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 38 and 39)
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/588
Draft resolution	A/55/L.77
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.87 and 97
Resolutions	55/213 and 55/245
Decision	55/446

121. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Progress made in the implementation of policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth at various sessions, beginning at the fortieth (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154, 50/81 and 52/83).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to make every possible effort towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and to consider, within its framework, the appropriate ways and means to follow up the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes; invited all relevant programmes, funds, specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and regional financial institutions, to give greater support to national youth policies and programmes within their country programmes as a way to follow up the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth; encouraged the regional commissions to follow up the World Conference in their respective regions, and to provide advisory services to support national youth policies and programmes in each region; invited the Secretary-General to participate actively in the effective follow-up to the World Conference; endorsed the recommendation made by the World Conference that 12 August be declared International Youth Day; welcomed the offer of the Government of Senegal to host the fourth session of the World Youth Forum in 2001; recognized the important role that could be played by the United Nations Youth Fund for the implementation of agreed programmes and mandates on youth, including the provision of support for youth activities promoting South-South cooperation; invited all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Fund; reiterated the call made in the Programme of Action to Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/120), A/56/180.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; in 1992, at the end of the Decade; and in 1997.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144 and 52/82, and decision 50/442).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/121).

At its substantive session of 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/51, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities (Council decision 2000/268).

The Secretary-General submitted an interim report on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-ninth session in February 2001 (E/CN.5/2001/7), which should be considered in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/121), A/56/169.

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development (Economic and Social Council decision 2000/268).

Education for all

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly considered the issue of education for all (resolution 52/84).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that basic education for all was essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy; appealed to all Governments to intensify their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms; also appealed to all Governments to redouble their efforts to achieve their own goals of education targets and programmes to combat the illiteracy of women and girls; invited Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts to implement effectively the World Declaration on Education for All, the Amman Affirmation, the Hamburg Declaration on Adult Learning, and the Agenda for the Future, and the relevant commitments and recommendations to promote literacy made in recent major United Nations conferences; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Member States and with other relevant organizations and bodies, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a proposal for a United Nations literacy decade (resolution 54/122).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 54/122), A/56/114-E/2001/93.

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the elaboration of the draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives; requested the Secretary-General to seek views from Governments on the draft guidelines and provide, if necessary, a revised version for adoption; urged Governments, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the World Food Summit, including their five-year reviews; invited Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and the relevant United Nations organizations and international organizations, a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/123), A/56/73-E/2001/68.

Follow-up to the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family, with the aim of creating among

Governments, policy makers and the public a greater awareness of the family and of promoting activities in support of families.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly recognized that the basic objective of the follow-up of the International Year of the Family should be to strengthen and support families in performing their societal and developmental functions and to build upon their strengths, in particular at the national and local levels (resolution 52/81).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the appropriate ways and means to observe the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (resolution 54/124).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of the Family" (resolution 54/124), A/56/57-E/2001/5.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 106)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/54/57)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/54/59)

Interim report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO entitled "Progress towards the goal of education for all: the year 2000 Assessment" (A/54/128-E/1999/70)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family (A/54/256)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Year of Older Persons, 1999: activities and legacies" (A/54/268)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/54/388 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (A/54/62)

Summary records	A/C.3/54/SR.3-6, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/54/595
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.83
Resolutions	54/120 to 54/124

International Year of Volunteers

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that two plenary meetings of its fifty-sixth session should be devoted to volunteering, to coincide with the close of the International Year of Volunteers on 5 December 2001, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways in which Governments and the United Nations system could support volunteering for discussion on that occasion (resolution 55/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/57).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 103)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.3-7 and 17
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/591
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/57

122. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 and 2000 (resolutions 54/24 and 54/262).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002; invited Member States to undertake preparations for the Second World Assembly through national committees or other mechanisms; noted the encouraging responses for all stakeholders on the progress in and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action; invited appropriate entities within the United Nations system to hold regional activities in preparation for and as follow-up to the Second World Assembly, and to launch an information campaign for the Second World Assembly; welcomed the establishment by the United Nations programme on ageing of the Internet-accessible database on policies and programmes on ageing, and invited Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Secretariat in updating and maintaining the database; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/58), A/56/152.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/167
Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.3-7, 14 and 17
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/592
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/58

123. Crime prevention and criminal justice[1]

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and a programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114 and 54/125 to 54/131, and decision 54/431).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, from within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group of no more than 20 members, with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the results of the study; and directed the Ad Hoc Committee, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives (resolution 54/127).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention annexed to the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the High-level Political Signing Conference held in Palermo in accordance with resolution 54/129 (resolution 55/25). Following their adoption, the Convention and the two Protocols were opened for signature at the High-level Political Signing Conference convened in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000 in accordance with Assembly resolution 54/129. At that Conference, 123 countries and the European Community signed the Convention, 80 countries and the European Community signed the Protocol against Trafficking in Persons, and 77 countries and the European Community signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants. Following the finalization of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at the twelfth session of the Ad Hoc Committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/111, the Assembly adopted that instrument on 31 May 2001 at its resumed fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/255). The Protocol was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters 30 days after its adoption by the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the High-level Political Signing Conference (resolution 55/25).

An effective international legal instrument against corruption

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly directed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical cooperation activities to combat corruption (resolution 54/128).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to begin the elaboration of a further international legal instrument against corruption and to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of such an instrument to start its work in Vienna as soon as the draft terms of reference were adopted; requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare such draft terms of reference; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report analysing all relevant international legal instruments, other documents and recommendations in that area for submission to an inter-sessional meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and invited donor countries to assist in ensuring the effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the work of the expert group and the ad hoc committee (resolution 55/61).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions: business and development", the General Assembly invited the expert group for the preparation of draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin on the same basis as its mandate pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/61 (resolution 55/188).

Document: Report of the intergovernmental open-ended expert group for the preparation of draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption (resolutions 55/61 and 55/188).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; called upon all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity to implement its programmes and activities; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations; called upon the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/62).

Criminal misuse of information technologies

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the question of the criminal misuse of information technologies on the agenda of its fifty-sixth session, as part of the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" (resolution 55/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; called upon the Secretary-General further to strengthen the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate; invited all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in that field, in performing its activities; invited States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; encouraged States to begin making adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, through the funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the Centre during the biennium 2002-2003 so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/64), A/56/155.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 105)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/55/119)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/55/156)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on the work of its first to eleventh sessions (A/55/383 and Add.1-3).

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.8-12, 17, 19, 21, 34 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/593
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.62, 81 and 101
Resolutions	55/25, 55/61 to 55/64, and 55/255

124. International drug control

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 47/100).

References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 95)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/47/378 and A/47/471
Summary records	A/C.3/47/SR.27-29, 31-33, 41 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/47/710

Plenary meeting	A/47/PV.89
Resolution	47/100

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to adopt effective measures to implement the outcome and the goals of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States; called upon States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occurred to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops, and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session, in March 2001, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development; called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session; urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs, in particular among children and young people; recognized the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States in the implementation of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the resolution (resolution 55/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/65).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and on Assembly resolution 53/115 (A/55/126)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.8-11, 19 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/594
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/65

At its reconvened forty-second session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested Member States to transmit to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, by 30 June 2000, their replies to the first biennial questionnaire; and requested the Executive Director to prepare a single biennial report covering the difficulties encountered in meeting the objectives and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, on the basis of questionnaires provided in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008 (resolution 42/11). The Executive

Director of the Programme submitted to the Commission at its forty-fourth session the first biennial report reflecting the action taken by Governments to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, based on information provided by Governments (E/CN.7/2001/2). The Commission evaluated the biennial report of the Executive Director and presented recommendations on national, regional and international action and cooperation, and also provided additional guidelines to the Executive Director in the preparation of future biennial reports (resolution 44/2).

125. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 10 April 2001, 167 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 24 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 19 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. (For the membership of the Committee, see A/55/38, annex V.)

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions in New York, from 15 January to 2 February and from 2 to 20 July 2001, respectively.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118 and 54/137).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the growing number of States parties to the Convention, the adoption, and opening for signature, ratification and accession, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and the subsequent entry into force of the Optional Protocol, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/70).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/56/38/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124 and 55/70).

Status of women in the United Nations System

The General Assembly considers this question every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even-numbered years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system, especially at the senior and policy-making levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution; regretted that the goal would not be met by the end of 2000; encouraged the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to meet the goal of gender balance within all departments and offices of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to create a gender-sensitive work environment; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system, and on the implementation of departmental action plans, to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/69).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/24, which amended article VI, paragraph 1, of the Institute's statute, allowing the Institute to fund its activities on the basis of voluntary contributions, acknowledged with appreciation the translation into Spanish of the electronic Gender Awareness Information and Networking System; invited the institute to intensify its campaign to raise funds and attract support; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/219).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (decision 55/416).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/55/38/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/55/293)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/55/308)

Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/55/322)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/55/385)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (items 107 and 123) (A/55/399 and Corr.1)

Report of the Advisory Committee on the critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (A/55/677) (items 96 and 107)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/55/271) (items 96 and 107)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.13-17, 24, 28, 30, 43, 46 and 47; A/C.5/55/SR.39, 40 and 42
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/595 and Corr.1 and 2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/708 (items 107 and 117)
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.81 and 89
Resolutions	55/69, 55/70 and 55/219
Decision	55/416

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-second session, in 1997 (resolution 52/99).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to develop, adopt and implement national legislation and policies prohibiting traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls and to intensify efforts to raise awareness of and to mobilize public opinion concerning the harmful effects of such practices; invited relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to exchange information on the subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, with a special focus on recent national and international developments (resolution 54/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/133).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, and thereafter biennially in odd years, at its forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165 and 52/93).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to continue their efforts to implement the outcome of United Nations conferences and summits, and to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women in their national, regional and global development strategies; and requested the

Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant United Nations organizations, a comprehensive report on the situation of rural women and challenges faced by them, based on the outcome of an expert group meeting, and to incorporate its findings and recommendations in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/135).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65 and 52/97).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to strengthen further their national efforts to protect and promote the rights and welfare of women migrant workers, to support and allocate appropriate resources for programmes aimed at strengthening preventive action, and to support training programmes for their law enforcers in order to ensure professional interventions for women migrant workers subjected to abuse and violence; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, contained in the annex to resolution 45/158, as well as the Slavery Convention of 1926; encouraged the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider developing a general recommendation on the issue; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the problem of violence against women migrant workers, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant sources (resolution 54/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/138).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/54/38/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/54/123-E/1999/66)

Report of the Secretary-General on traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls (A/54/341)

Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (A/54/342)

Summary records	A/C.3/54/SR.7-12, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 29-31, 50 and 51

Report of the Third Committee	A/54/598 and Corr.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.83
Resolutions	54/133, 54/135 and 54/138

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 40/104, 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166 and 52/94 and decision 41/426).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the Fund for its leadership role in convening the United Nations inter-agency campaign and videoconference to end violence against women; recognized the progress achieved by the Fund in increasing its Trust Fund in Support of Action to Eliminate Violence against Women; requested the Fund to continue its activities regarding women in situations of armed conflict and to continue its efforts to mainstream a gender perspective in United Nations operational activities; and commended the Fund and its collaborating partners for developing innovative mechanisms to expand the gender expertise available to United Nations resident coordinators (resolution 54/136).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125), A/56/174.

References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/39/146 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/39/569 and Add.1 and A/39/571
Summary records	A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/39/702
Plenary meeting	A/39/PV.101
Resolution	39/125

126. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the

Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly also considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120 and 54/141).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitments made at the twenty-third special session of the Assembly in resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3; called upon Governments, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and all other relevant actors of civil society to take action to achieve full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session would require adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session (resolution 55/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/71).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/341
Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.13-17 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/596
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/71

127. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The report of the annual session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme is submitted in an addendum to the High Commissioner's annual report.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, expressing appreciation, in the year that marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Office, for the work of UNHCR, identified a number of priority concerns with regard to protection, the security of refugees and of humanitarian staff, and the need for durable solutions and for capacity-building initiatives as part of a comprehensive approach; reaffirmed that the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol remained the foundation of the international refugee regime, and welcomed the holding of an intergovernmental event on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention in 2001; also welcomed the proposal of UNHCR to commence a process of global consultations on international protection; made specific reference to actions required for the benefit of certain categories, notably refugee women, children and adolescents, and the elderly; called upon Governments and other donors to demonstrate their international solidarity and burden-sharing with countries of asylum; and appealed for support by Governments to the High Commissioner's annual programme budget (resolution 55/74).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/56/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/56/12/Add.1).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/172, 50/150, 51/73, 52/105 and 54/145).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at the continued plight of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies, to incorporate into its programmes policies aimed at preventing the separation of refugee families and to exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite the reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon States and other parties to armed conflict to respect international humanitarian law and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which accorded special protection and treatment to children affected by armed conflict; condemned all acts of exploitation of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon all actors concerned to mobilize adequate assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation; encouraged the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in his efforts to mobilize official and public opinion for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including refugee minors; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, and to give special attention to the girl-child refugee in that report (resolution 54/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/145).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 111)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/54/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/54/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/54/285)

Summary records	A/C.3/54/SR.44-50 and 52-54
Report of the Third Committee	A/54/600
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.83
Resolution	54/145

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126 and 54/147).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with concern the many aspects of the complex problems posed by refugees and displaced persons in Africa, including the root causes of their flight; welcomed the efforts being made in numerous quarters, including those of the countries of asylum, as well as the attention given to those issues by the Organization of African Unity, and called for continued support from the international community in meeting needs and finding appropriate solutions, including in the case of displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/77).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (decision 55/417).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/55/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/55/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/55/471)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (A/55/472)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.47-53, 55 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/597
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/74 and 55/77
Decision	55/417

128. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on children in armed conflict.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts, who are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. On 12 December 1995, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention adopted an amendment to article 43 increasing the membership of the Committee to 18 experts. This amendment, which was further approved by the General Assembly on 21 December 1995 (resolution 50/155), will enter into force when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties. On 26 February 2001, elections were held during the eighth Meeting of States Parties at Headquarters in New York, where four new members were elected and one re-elected.

At present, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of the following members:

Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Al-Sheddi (Saudi Arabia),** Ms. Ghalia Mohd Bin Hamad Al-Thami (Qatar),** Mrs. Saisuree Chutikul (Thailand),** Mr. Luigi Citarella (Italy),** Mr. Jacob Egbert Doek (Netherlands),* Mrs. Amina Hamza El Guindi (Egypt),* Mrs. Judith Karp (Israel),* Mrs. Awa N'Deye Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),* Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil)** and Mrs. Elisabeth Tigerstedt-Tähtelä (Finland).*

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* Term of office expires on 28 February 2003.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 2005.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon States parties to implement fully the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to cooperate closely with the Committee on the Rights of the Child; called upon States parties to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to paragraph 2 of article 43 of the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties could be reached as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention and the problems addressed in the resolution (resolution 55/79).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (decision 55/418).

As at 20 April 2001, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 191 States. In addition, one other State had signed the Convention. As at that date, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography had been ratified by two States and signed by 72

States; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict had been ratified by three States and signed by 79 States.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/79), A/56/203.

The girl child

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a gender perspective and the needs and rights of the girl child were integrated into the preparatory work for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the World Summit for Children in 2001 by providing the Assembly with a comprehensive report drawing on the experiences and outcomes of the five-year reviews of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the World Summit for Social Development and the World Education Forum (resolution 55/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children; called upon the Secretary-General and all relevant parts of the United Nations system, including the Special Representative and the United Nations Children's Fund, to intensify further their efforts to continue to develop a concerted approach to the rights, protection and welfare of children affected by armed conflict; and called upon all States and other parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Special Representative in implementing the commitments that they had undertaken and to consider carefully all of the recommendations of the Special Representative and address the issues identified (resolution 55/79, sect. V).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights noted the importance of the third debate held by the Security Council, on 26 July 2000, on children and armed conflict; noted with appreciation the Winnipeg Agenda for War-Affected Children; and noted the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in particular the inclusion therein as a war crime, of conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflicts (Commission resolution 2001/75).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/79, sect. V).

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary human and financial assistance to enable her to discharge her mandate fully (resolution 55/79, sect. IV).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for a further three years, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2001/75).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 55/79, sect. IV).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/55/41)

Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/55/163-S/2000/712)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/55/201)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/55/297)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the protection of children affected by armed conflict (A/55/442)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.18-23, 30, 37, 43 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/598
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/78 and 55/79
Decision	55/418

129. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129 and 54/150).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, a report on the implementation of the programme of activities of the Decade to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/80).

The Secretary-General administers the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in accordance with resolution 48/163 for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade. A summary of activities assisted by the Voluntary Fund will appear in the report of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General also administers the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations for the purpose of funding travel grants to enable representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1995/32. The Working Group will elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. A summary of activities assisted by the Voluntary Fund will appear in the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/80), A/56/206;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 55/80).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 111)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/55/202)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/55/268)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.24, 25, 31 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/599
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/80

130. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[1]

Third Decade to Combat Racism and the Convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report encompassing the final outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be convened in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001 (resolution 53/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/132).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to combat racism and racial discrimination, containing an analysis of information received on such activities; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly proposals that would assist in the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; strongly reaffirmed the proclamation of 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; and called upon Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to observe the International Year in a suitable manner, including by means of programmes of action (resolution 55/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and coordination of activities (resolution 55/84).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/147, 50/135, 51/79, 52/109, 53/133 and 54/153).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 55/83).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Mr. Marc Bossuyt (Belgium),** Mr. Brun-Otto Bryde (Germany),* Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),** Mr. François Lonsény Fall (Guinea),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Ms. Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),* Ms. Gay McDougall (United States of America),* Mr. Peter Nobel (Sweden),* Mr. Raghavan Vasudevan Pillai (India),** Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),* Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador),** Mr. Tang Chengyuan (China),** Mr. Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)* and Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).**

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 2002.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2004.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of decision 1 (56) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in which the Committee requested that its fifty-eighth session be held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 26 January 2001 in order to examine with priority the reports of the States parties that encounter difficulties in attending meetings of the Committee in Geneva, and requested the Assembly to take appropriate measures to implement the decision. The Assembly decided to refer that decision back to the Committee for further consideration and consultation with States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (decision 55/419).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/56/18).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/53/18)

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/53/305)

Summary records	A/C.3/53/SR.23-26, 36, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/53/623
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.85
Resolution	53/132

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 112)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions: Supplement No. 18 and addendum (A/55/18 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism (A/55/285)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/55/304)

Report of the Commission on Human Rights acting as the preparatory committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/55/307)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.26-30, 32, 37, 44, 52 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/600
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/83 and 55/84
Decision	55/419

131. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/86).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/85).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/85);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 55/86).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 113)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/55/176 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/55/334)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.26-30, 32, 37, 41 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/601
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/85 and 55/86

132. Human rights questions[1]

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Maurice Glele Ahananzo (Benin),** Mr. Louis Henkin (United States of America),* Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),* Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),* Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),** Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen* (Argentina),* Mr. Ahmed Twafik Khalil** (Egypt),** Mr. Patrick Vella (Malta)** and Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

As at 10 April 2001, 147 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 98 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol, and 45 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities. At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/157).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/56/40).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),* Mr. Clement Atangana (Cameroon),* Mrs. Rocio Barahona Riera (Costa Rica),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),* Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),** Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),** Mr. Paul Hunt (New Zealand),* Mr. Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Georgio Malinverni (Switzerland),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),* Mr. Sergei Martynov (Belarus),** Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),** Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),** Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),* Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France),** Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth and nineteenth sessions (resolution 54/157).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991.

As at 10 April 2001, 144 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 147 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 98 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 45 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 54/157).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2000, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item (Commission resolution 2000/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/157), A/56/178.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/54/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/54/44)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/54/277 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/54/SR.29-31, 35, 39, 41, 43 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/54/605/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.83
Resolution	54/157

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States, in particular in view of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, expressed the hope that it would enter into force at any early date, and noted that, pursuant to article 87 of the Convention, only six ratifications or accessions were still needed for it to enter into force; welcomed the global campaign for the entry into force of the Convention, and invited the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the importance of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the status of the Convention to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/88), A/56/79.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 55/89).

As at 15 April 2001, 123 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/89).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),** Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Alejandro González Poblete (Chile),** Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. António Silva Henriques Gaspar (Portugal),* Mr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),* Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)* and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

The Committee against Torture held its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions in Geneva from 12 to 23 November 2000 and from 30 April to 18 May 2001, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States that were parties to the Convention and had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible, and decided to consider at its fifty-sixth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 55/89).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/56/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly redesignated the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile as the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151). In accordance with the arrangements adopted by the Assembly, the Secretary-General reports to it annually on the administration of the Fund. The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing medical, psychological, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March before the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, so that consideration might be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; also requested the Secretary-General to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its appeal for contributions and in its efforts to make better known the existence of the Fund and the financial means currently available to it and, in that effort, to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the operations of the Fund (resolution 55/89).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/89), A/56/181;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 55/89), A/56/156.

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Fund can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (decision 55/420).

The Board of Trustees held its sixth session from 22 to 26 January 2001. During the session, the Board reviewed narrative and financial reports on the use of grants paid in 1999 and 2000. Upon the recommendations made by the Board, on 30 January 2001, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights approved, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that about US$ 26,000 be spent for travel grants and about US$ 150,000 for project grants. Taking into consideration the requests received in 2001 and also that the Board recommended for expenditure almost all money available at its sixth session, in order to be able to fulfil its mandate satisfactorily next year, in the Board's view, the Fund would need new voluntary contributions totalling an amount of US$ 400,000 before the seventh session of the Board in 2002. For the recommendations adopted and updated information on the Fund, see the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2001/82/Add.1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122), A/56/205.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/55/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/55/44)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/55/178)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/55/204)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/55/205)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/55/208)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/55/290)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.31, 32, 37, 39, 43, 47 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/88 and 55/89
Decision	55/420

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged States to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration; called upon the Secretary-General to make available qualified expertise on minority issues; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on good practices in the fields of education and the effective participation of minorities in decision-making processes (resolution 54/162).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/162).

Human rights and the administration of justice

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice; underlined the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice and respect for the rule of law and human rights in post-conflict situations; requested the Secretary-General to ensure system-wide coordination and coherence of programmes and activities of the relevant parts of the United Nations system in the field of the administration of justice in post-conflict situations, including assistance provided through United Nations field presences; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/163).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and terrorism

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the violations of the right to live free from fear and of the right to life, liberty and security; called upon States to take measures to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed; urged the international community to enhance cooperation at the regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism; condemned the incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the implications of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, for the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to incorporating them in his report (resolution 54/164).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/164), A/56/190.

Protection of assistance to internally displaced persons

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the study prepared by the Representative of the Secretary-General to promote a comprehensive strategy for better protection, assistance and development for internally displaced persons; called upon Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, encouraged them to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved, and thanked those Governments which had already done so; requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/167).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/54).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 54/167), A/56/168.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth session (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124, 49/180 and 52/119) under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly strongly appealed to States to refrain from financing political parties or groups in other States and taking any other action that undermined their electoral processes; condemned any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders; and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/168).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda for its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-fourth to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190, 50/185 and 52/129).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations and requested the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given and the nature of assistance provided; requested that efforts continue to ensure that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission to provide electoral assistance, and recommended that technical advice be provided before and after elections based on needs assessment missions; encouraged the Secretary-General, through the Electoral Assistance Division, to respond to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at strengthening the existing capacity of the requesting Government; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/173).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to establish or strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993; urged the Secretary-

General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions; encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that appropriate arrangements were made and budgetary resources provided to continue and further extend activities in support of national institutions and invited Governments to contribute additional, earmarked funds to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/176).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/176).

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution as it pertained to all aspects of human rights and mass exoduses, including detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and other displaced persons, to tackle the root causes of such flows, to protect those who have become displaced during mass exoduses and to facilitate their return and reintegration (resolution 54/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/180).

Human rights and cultural diversity

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/91), A/56/204.

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia with regard to access to employment, vocational training, housing, schooling, health services and social services, as well as services intended for use by the public, and welcomed the active role played by governmental and non-governmental organizations in combating racism and assisting individual victims of racist acts, including migrant victims; welcomed the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur that close links be established between her work and that of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and encouraged her to assist in identifying the main issues that the Conference should address; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/92).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question of protection of migrants and their families at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/92).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/127). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/177, 51/104, 52/127, 53/153 and 54/161).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade by establishing broadly representative national committees for human rights education responsible for the development of comprehensive, effective and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and information; called upon Governments to accord priority to the dissemination in their national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties submitted under the human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures might be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments; and requested the High Commissioner to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade (resolution 55/94).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 55/94).

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/154, 49/199, 50/178, 51/98, 52/135, 53/145 and 54/171).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative (resolution 55/95).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/95).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur, who was appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that were incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2000/33 to change the title of the Special Rapporteur from Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance to Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; encouraged the Special Rapporteur to continue to contribute to the preparations for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, which is to be held in Durban, South Africa, in September 2001, on matters relating to religious intolerance that have a bearing on the Conference; encouraged Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively; welcomed the convening of an international consultative conference on school education in relation to freedom of religion and belief, tolerance and non-discrimination, to be held in Madrid in November 2001, and encouraged Governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties to participate actively in it; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/97).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/42).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 55/97).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights (resolution 53/144).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2000, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint, for a period of three years, a special representative who would report on the situation of human rights defenders in all parts of the world and on possible means to enhance their protection in compliance with the Declaration; and requested the special representative to submit annual reports to the Commission and to the General Assembly (resolution 2000/61). The Commission continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/64).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative on human rights defenders, called upon all States to promote and give effect to the Declaration; requested United Nations agencies and organizations to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative on human rights defenders; and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/98).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2000/61).

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolution 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124, 49/180 and 52/119), under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of Member States, organs, bodies and other components of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/101).

No advance documentation is expected.

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/165).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly underlined the need to continue to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights; took note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the different views of Member States, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/102).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/102).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149 and 54/174).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/104).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; requested the Commission on Human Rights, the human rights treaty bodies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to pay due attention to the resolution and to make contributions for its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the resolution; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/107).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155 and 54/175).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the high priority assigned by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to activities relating to the right to development, and urged the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to implement Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/72; also welcomed Economic and Social Council decision 1998/269 of 30 July 1998 authorizing the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights of a follow-up mechanism, consisting of an open-ended working group on the right to development and an independent expert with a mandate to submit to the working group at each of its sessions a study on the current state of progress in the implementation of the right to development; further welcomed the holding in Geneva from 18 to 22 September 2000 of the first session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development; invited the High Commissioner to submit a report to the Commission on Human Rights each year for the duration of the mechanism, to provide interim reports to the Working Group and to make those reports available to the independent expert; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the various provisions of the resolution (resolution 55/108).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/108).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154 and 54/181).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/109).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/67).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141 and 54/172).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development, and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, highlighting practical and preventive measures (resolution 55/110).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/110), A/56/207.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/54/303)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/54/336)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (A/54/360)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and terrorism (A/54/439)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (A/54/491)

Summary records	A/C.3/54/SR.32-43, 45, 46, 48, 50 and 52-56

Report of the Third Committee	A/54/605/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.83
Resolutions	54/162 to 54/164, 54/167, 54/168, 54/173, 54/176 and 54/180

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/55/213 and Add.1 and 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of migrants (A/55/275 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/55/279)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (A/55/283)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/55/291)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and cultural diversity (A/55/296 and Add.1)

Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/55/342)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/55/280 and Add.1 and 2)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development (A/55/302)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the right to development (A/55/306)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the mid-term global evaluation of the progress made towards achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) (A/55/360)

Note by the Secretariat on human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/55/214 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.33-44, 50, 52-54 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/91, 55/92, 55/94, 55/95, 55/97, 55/98, 55/101, 55/102, 55/104 and 55/107 to 55/110

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[1]

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. Following the resignation of Special Rapporteur Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius) in November 2000, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (Brazil) was appointed Special Rapporteur in December 2000.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report; urged the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully and without further delay with the Special Rapporteur; requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government of Myanmar, to submit additional reports to the Assembly during its fifty-fifth session on the progress of those discussions and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/112).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all relevant parts of the United Nations system (resolution 2001/15).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 55/112);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2001/15).

Situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue to monitor closely the situation of human rights in Kosovo and to report his findings to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/113).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 2001/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (resolution 55/113).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the broad participation in parliamentary elections; welcomed the commitment made by the Government to promote the rule of law; expressed its concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the question, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, at its fifty-sixth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 55/114).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 2001/17).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2001/17).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular by receiving a return visit by the Special Rapporteur to Iraq and allowing the stationing of human rights monitors throughout Iraq, to establish the independence of the judiciary, to abrogate all decrees prescribing cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment and all laws and procedures penalizing free expression, to respect the rights of all ethnic and religious groups; to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred missing persons, to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights for that purpose, to cooperate fully with international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and monitoring in the northern and southern areas of the country and to cooperate in the identification of minefields in Iraq; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission (resolution 55/115).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an interim report on human rights in Iraq and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2001/14).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2001/14).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolutions 47/142, 48/147, 49/198, 50/197, 51/112, 52/140 and 54/182 and decision 53/433). At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the agreement of 29 March 2000 between the Sudanese Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the activities of the Committee for the Eradication of Abduction of Women and Children and leniency measures leading to the release of a wide number of imprisoned women and political prisoners; expressed its deep concern at the impact of the armed conflict on the situation of human rights and the plight of civilians; urged all parties to put in place a ceasefire, to respect international humanitarian law, to stop the aerial bombardment of civilian and humanitarian targets and to grant access to international agencies and humanitarian organizations; called upon the Government to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue to pursue its dialogue with the Office of the High Commissioner on the basis of the Agreement of 29 March 2000, with a view to establishing a permanent representation of the High Commissioner; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session, in the light of further elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 55/116).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and to continue to keep a gender perspective in mind in the reporting process (resolution 2001/18).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2001/18).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply with its obligations under international human rights law, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to uphold its commitment to reform and restore the judicial system, and in particular to reform military justice in conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; urged all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, to protect human rights and to respect international humanitarian law; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/117).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (Commission resolution 2001/19).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Assembly resolution 55/117 and Commission resolution 2001/19), A/56/220.

Situation of human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-sixth session, in 1991 (resolutions 46/138, 47/143, 48/151, 49/201, 50/196, 51/110, 52/138, 53/159 and 54/187).

On 31 July 1995, the Secretary-General appointed Adama Dieng as independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti. On 15 March 2001, Mr. Dieng resigned from that position.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/118).

No advance documentation is expected.

Question of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fortieth session, in 1985 (resolutions 40/137, 41/158, 42/135, 43/139, 44/161, 45/174, 46/136, 47/141, 48/152, 49/207, 50/189, 51/108, 52/145, 53/165 and 54/185).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all the Afghan parties to extend their cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and to all those special rapporteurs who were seeking invitations, and, in particular, called upon the Taliban to accommodate the forthcoming visit of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-sixth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 55/119).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 2001/13).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2001/13).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/55/509)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq (A/55/294)

Note by the Secretariat on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/55/318)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti (A/55/335)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/55/346)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/55/359)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/55/363)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/55/374)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/55/403)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.33-44, 50, 52, 53 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolutions	55/112 to 55/119

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decision 54/435).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 55/422).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/121).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (d))

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.33-44
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Decision	55/421

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 55/422).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/56/36).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 114 (e))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/55/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.33-44
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/602/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Decision	55/422

133. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1]

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 18 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether those transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and presented fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/664, para. 30) relating to the financial period for peacekeeping operations; decided that the financial period for peacekeeping operations should be from 1 July to 30 June; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the necessary draft amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for approval by the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/233 A, sect. I).

At its fiftieth session, under the sub-item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations", the General Assembly decided to amend financial regulations 2.1 and 11.4 to read as follows:

> "*Regulation 2.1*: The financial period shall consist of two consecutive calendar years, the first of which shall be an even year, except for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, whose financial periods shall be one year from 1 July to 30 June."
>
> "*Regulation 11.4*: The accounts for the financial period, except those for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 31 March following the end of the financial period. The annual accounts for peacekeeping operations with special accounts shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 30 September each year." (decision 50/472)

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1999 regarding the United Nations, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations University, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; approved the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and endorsed the comments thereon contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to defer action on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the period ended 31 December 1999, pending certification by the Board that satisfactory progress was being made towards removing the reasons for the qualified opinions or that the matter had been resolved, and decided to revert to the matter at its resumed fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to present their financial statements on time so that the Board could audit them and submit its reports to the Assembly in accordance with the six-week rule; noted that the first report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 did not comply with the provisions of Assembly resolution 54/248 regarding the inclusion of a footnote giving the reason for the late submission of a report; requested the Secretary-General to review the question of the term of office of the Board and to report to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see item 134, resolution 55/248); decided to consider the reports of the Board of Auditors on the International Tribunals also under the agenda items relating to their financing; requested the Secretary-General to prepare the financial reports and audited financial statements for the Tribunals in line with their budget cycles; called upon the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to improve their procurement practices, using the Procurement Division of the Office of Central Support Services of the Secretariat as a model in such areas as the posting of bids on the Internet and inviting all registered suppliers to bid; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations, in conjunction with the Board of Auditors, to continue to evaluate what financial information should be presented in the financial statements and schedules and what should be presented in annexes to the statements in accordance with the United Nations accounting standards (resolution 55/220 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and reports and qualified audit opinions of the Board of Auditors regarding the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the biennium ended 31 December 1999; and requested those funds and programmes to adhere to the plans they had submitted to the Board of Auditors to correct the deficiencies that had led to the qualified opinions of the financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 and to take all the necessary steps to prevent such shortcomings from occurring again (resolution 55/220 B).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, the General Assembly accepted the audited financial statements on the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; endorsed the recommendations of he Board of Auditors; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administrations of peacekeeping missions and to ensure that the development and attainment of such objectives were reported on to the Assembly through the financial performance reports of the missions; requested the Board to monitor the process of objective-setting by missions and the measurement of their use, whether effective or otherwise, and to report thereon to the Assembly in its annual audit report on the financial statements of peacekeeping missions; noted with concern the late issuance of the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations; and requested the Board and the Secretary-General to work together to implement ways to ensure its timely and simultaneous issuance in all six official languages, including streamlining the format and content of the report as well as the related financial information contained in the performance reports (resolution 55/220 C).

Documents:

(a) Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and report of the Board of Auditors on United nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/56/5), vol. II (resolutions 47/211 and 49/233 A);

(b) Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2000 and report of the Board of Auditors on voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/56/5/Add.5) (resolution 74 (I));

(c) Second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (resolution 52/212 B), A/56/66;

(d) Second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations funds and programmes for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (resolution 52/212 B), A/56/66/Add.1;

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 48/216 B);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 52/212 B), A/56/132;

(g) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations funds and programmes;

(h) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 115)

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. I

United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. II

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. III

United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. IV

United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/55/5/Add.1)

United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/55/5/Add.2)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/55/5/Add.3)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/55/5/Add.4)

Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/55/5/Add.5)

Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/55/5/Add.6)

United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/55/5/Add.7)

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/55/5/Add.8)

Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/55/5/Add.9)

United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/55/5/Add.10)

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994: Supplement No. 5K (A/55/5/Add.11)

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991: Supplement No. 5L (A/55/5/Add.12)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1997 (A/55/80)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations funds and programmes for the biennium ended 31 December 1997 (A/55/80/Add.1)

First report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/380)

First report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations funds and programmes for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/380/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ending 30 June 2000 (A/55/380/Add.2)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/364)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting comments of the Board of Auditors concerning action taken by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme towards removing reasons that led to the qualified audit opinion on their financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/820)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/487, A/55/836 and A/55/878)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.22, 24, 35, 49, 50, 58, 61 and 67
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/689 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/220 A to C

134. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1]

At its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Programme planning", the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that a progress report on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations be submitted biennially to the Assembly through the appropriate intergovernmental bodies (resolution 54/236).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-first session: Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/236), A/56/82.

Procurement reform

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly looked forward to the issuance of a revised version of the Procurement Manual before the end of 2001 (resolution 55/247).

Review of the question of the term of office of the Board of Auditors

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002 and, for the transitional arrangements, to approve alternative 1 in the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/796), whereby only the appointment of the

Auditor-General of South Africa would be extended until 30 June 2006 and the other members elected under the current procedure should be eligible for re-election; and also decided to amend the first sentence of regulation 12.2 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations as follows: "The members of the Board of Auditors shall be elected for a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration." (resolution 55/248).

No advance documentation is expected.

Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on its activities during the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly (A/55/7) and requested the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the funds and programmes concerned (decision 55/451).

Investigation into the misdirection of contributions made by Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme Trust Fund account

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into the misdirection of contributions made by Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme Trust Fund account (A/55/353) (decision 55/453).

Biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for 2001-2002

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for 2001-2002, which was annexed to the decision (decision 55/454).

Action taken on certain items

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should, inter alia, continue its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" at its resumed fifty-fifth session (decision 55/455).

Reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

At its resumed forty-eighth session, in July 1994, the General Assembly established the Office of Internal Oversight Services, with the authority to initiate, carry out and report on any action it considered necessary to fulfil its responsibilities with regard to monitoring, internal audit, inspection and evaluation and investigations (resolution 48/218 B).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B", reaffirmed that resolution (resolution 54/244).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April 2001, the General Assembly noted the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up to the 1997 review of the programme and administrative practices of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/54/764); the follow-up to the 1996 review of the programme and administrative practices of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/54/817); the audit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (A/54/836); and the outcome of the consolidation of the three former economic and social departments into the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (A/55/750); and reiterated that reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services should be considered under the relevant items of the agenda of the Assembly, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the Assembly (decision 55/461 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly noted the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of the consolidation of technical support services in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (A/55/803) (decision 55/461 B).

For further consideration of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, see agenda item 143 entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services".

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244), A/56/83;

(b) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of the administrative and management practices of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(c) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of the programme management and administrative practices in the Department for Disarmament Affairs (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(d) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the inspection of the programme and administrative practices in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(e) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on possible discrimination due to nationality, race, sex, religion and language in recruitment, promotion and placement of the Office of Human Resources Management (resolution 55/258);

(f) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session on the evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244).

Action taken on certain documents

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the following documents until its fifty-sixth session: reports of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system (A/55/845), and on the participation of United Nations

Volunteers in peacekeeping operations (A/55/697) and notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention (A/55/798) and transmitting his comments, as well as those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention (A/55/798/Add.1) (decision 55/480).

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit" under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (resolutions 54/255 and 55/230). See agenda item 141 for a summary of those resolutions.

Gratis personnel

Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General

At the fifty-fifth session, these questions were considered jointly with the item entitled "Human resources management". Accordingly, the discussion of the questions appears under agenda item 139 (decisions 55/462 and 55/482).

Results-based budgeting

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003

The discussion of these questions appears under agenda item 136, "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003" (resolutions 55/231 and 55/233).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/55/7)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/55/16)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/55/34)

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

(a) Procurement-related arbitration (A/54/458);

(b) Measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field (A/54/866);

(c) Procurement reform (A/55/127);

(d) Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/55/186);

(e) Participation of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations (A/55/697);

(f) Review of the question of the term of office of the Board of Auditors (A/55/796);

(g) Progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system (A/55/845);

Reports of the Advisory Committee:

(a) Procurement reform and measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field (A/55/458);

(b) Procurement-related arbitration (A/55/829);

(c) Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/55/685);

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on:

(a) Follow-up to the 1997 review of the programme and administrative practices of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/54/764);

(b) Follow-up to the 1996 review of the programme and administrative practices of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/54/817);

(c) Audit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights field operations in Rwanda (A/54/836);

(d) Investigations into the misdirection of contributions made by Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme Trust Fund account (A/55/353);

(e) Follow-up audit of the implementation of procurement reform (A/55/746);

(f) Inspection of the outcome of the consolidation of the three former economic and social departments into the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (A/55/750);

(g) Inspection of the consolidation of technical support services in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (A/55/803);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention (A/55/798);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments, as well as those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention (A/55/798/Add.1);

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.13, 14, 25, 27, 30, 31, 41-43, 45-47, 49, 55, 57 and 67

Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/532/Add.1, and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/247 and 55/248
Decisions	55/451, 55/453-455, 55/461 A and B and 55/480

135. Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001[1]

Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly agreed with the views expressed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in its report on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (A/C.4/55/6, paras. 34 and 35); endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/676) and requested the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation; decided to appropriate an additional amount of $363,000 under section 3, Political affairs, $37,200 under section 27, Management and central support services, and $19,200 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001; approved the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of $9,190,200 gross ($8,741,600 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; expressed deep concern over the delay in reimbursement of troop contributors and requested the Secretariat to expedite the processing of all claims and present a progress report during the first part of the resumed fifty-fifth session; noted that the requirements presented by the Secretary-General in his report on resource requirements for implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/507 and Add.1) had been described by him as an emergency request, whereas, in terms of paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/55/676), it was acknowledged that not all the proposals in the report could be classified as emergency requests; regretted that that report had not been submitted in accordance with rule 153 of its rules of procedure and with established practices and requested the Secretary-General to comply strictly with those rules in the future; noted that the report had not been issued in compliance with the six-week rule; and took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to submit future reports to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions on the implementation of the recommendations in the report of the Panel, including the comprehensive review, requested by the Special Committee, of the management, structure, recruitment processes and interrelationships of all relevant elements within the Secretariat that played a role in peacekeeping operations (resolution 55/238, sect. I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (resolution 55/238).

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the reclassification of the post of Deputy Security Coordinator from the D-1 level to the D-2 level; also decided to establish, effective 1 January 2001, eight additional Professional posts in the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator at Headquarters; further decided to establish, effective 1 January 2001, eight additional security officer (Field Service) posts and 16 additional Local level posts; decided to appropriate $2,210,000 under section 30, Special expenses, and $238,400 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 for the Secretary-General to undertake immediate measures for the strengthening of the security management system of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to develop, in coordination with executive heads of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, a mechanism for cost-sharing arrangements, to ensure that in future the costs of the security management system were included in the regular budget and to submit proposals thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session through the Advisory Committee; decided that, in the meantime, the established cost-sharing arrangements between the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes would remain in place; and requested the Secretary-General, when submitting future reports under those agenda items, to continue to ensure the submission of separate reports (resolution 55/238, sect. II).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Capital master plan

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, without prejudice to a final decision by the Assembly, to proceed with the preparation of a comprehensive design plan and detailed cost analysis for the capital master plan, and decided to appropriate an amount of $8 million under section 31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 for that purpose; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the outcome of the design plan and cost analysis to the Assembly as soon as possible, including details of measures designed to protect the Organization from cost overruns; and called upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the preparation of a design plan and cost analysis identified all viable alternatives in the most cost-effective and efficient manner (resolution 55/238, sect. IV).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

International Court of Justice and International Tribunals

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the emoluments, pensions and other conditions of service for the members of the International Court of Justice and the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda should be reviewed at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 53/214, sect. VIII).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved an additional appropriation of $591,900 under section 7, International Court of Justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 and an additional appropriation of $128,800 under section 32, Staff assessment, offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment; and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to expedite its report on the review of the management and administration of the International Court of Justice and to submit it, together with the comments of the Court thereon, for consideration by the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/238, sect. V).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of management and administration in the Registry of the International Court of Justice" and the comments of the Court and the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/834 and Add.1), emphasized the importance of consistent, fair and transparent management of personnel and the need for the introduction of an effective performance appraisal system for the staff of the International Court of Justice; invited the Court to review the need to amend its own staff rules to enable the introduction and implementation of such a system; and decided to keep the matter under review at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/257).

No advance documentation is expected.

Subvention to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendation for a subvention of $213,000 to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research for 2001 from the regular budget of the United Nations, on the understanding that no additional appropriation would be required under section 4, Disarmament, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 (resolution 55/238, sect. VI).

Document: Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake a detailed examination of the issue of compensation relativity in the context of the next five-year review of the conditions of service and compensation for the full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and reaffirmed the principle that the conditions of service of the three officials should be separate and distinct from those of the Secretariat (resolution 55/238, sect. VI).

No advance documentation is expected.

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the budgetary process as approved in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and as reaffirmed in its subsequent resolutions; noted the higher than budgeted vacancy rate relative to that approved in resolution 54/249 and requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to rectify the situation expeditiously; and approved a net decrease of $34,642,200 in the appropriation approved for the biennium 2000–2001 and a net increase of $19,097,000 in the estimates of income for the biennium, to be apportioned among expenditure and income sections (resolution 55/238, sect. IX).

No advance documentation is expected.

Recosting of outstanding statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on recosting of outstanding statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates (A/C.5/55/35), and decided that the recosting should be reflected in the revised appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 55/238, sect XI).

No advance documentation is expected.

Revised budget appropriations and income estimates for the biennium 2000-2001 and financing of appropriations for 2001

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly resolved that for the biennium 2000-2001 the amount of $2,535,689,200 appropriated in resolution 54/250 A should be adjusted by $2,563,800 (resolution 55/239 A); also resolved that, for the biennium 2000–2001, the income estimates of $361,298,900 approved in resolution 54/250 B should be increased by $19,523,800 (resolution 55/239 B); and further resolved that, for the year 2001, budget appropriations totalling $1,265,280,800 and consisting of $1,267,844,600, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 2000-2001 in its resolution 54/250 C of 23 December 1999, less $2,563,800, being the reduction approved in resolution 55/239 A, should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and that there should be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of $179,097,566 (resolution 55/239 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

Revised estimates of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $856,400 for the purpose of implementing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000 for activities approved, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session in the context of its consideration of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (decision 55/456).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 55/456);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the adoption of the draft resolution subsequently adopted as resolution 55/219 would give rise to additional requirements of up to $800,000 under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 on the understanding that the provision of regular budget funds to the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women would constitute a one-time exception to the provisions of article VI, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Institute; decided to advance the Institute up to $800,000 for 2001 pending the receipt of voluntary contributions on a one-time, exceptional and emergency basis; also decided that, if voluntary contributions were insufficient to meet the Institute's requirements for 2001, the advance, less voluntary contributions received, would be considered a one-time only subvention, and that the resources utilized under the terms of the subvention would be reported in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001; and emphasized the need for the Institute, as a voluntarily financed programme of the United Nations, to pursue, as a priority activity, the expansion of its donor base (decision 55/457).

Document: Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2000-2001

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly resolved that the Secretary-General should report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 54/252).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/252);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted a biennial approach to the consideration of certain agenda items of the Fifth Committee and decided to consider the item related to the United Nations pension system in even-numbered years (resolution 46/220), with the arrangement, however, that the review and approval of all matters related to the expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including the biennial budgets of the Fund, would be taken up by the

Fifth Committee and the General Assembly under the agenda item for the United Nations biennial programme budget (see A/54/206, para. 1).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on administrative expenses of the Pension Fund (resolution 46/220);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the standards of accommodation for air travel (decision 44/442).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 44/442);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Unit for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to re-establish the unit for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States within the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries and to establish seven related posts, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the effectiveness of the functioning of the unit before the end of the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 54/249, sect. IV).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat on the effectiveness of the functioning of the unit for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, A/56/208 (resolution 54/249);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum).

Other questions

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April and June 2001, the General Assembly considered questions related to the Integrated Management Information System (decision 55/463); the review and assessment of the asbestos problem at the United Nations and the management of asbestos-containing materials at buildings at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and at the locations of the regional commissions (decision 55/464); facilities management (decision 55/465); the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (decision 55/471); and the outline of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (decision 55/483). In addition, the Assembly decided to revert to the question of the profitability of the commercial activities of the United Nations at the main part of its fifty-sixth session on the basis of an anticipated report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 55/466); decided, with respect to the construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa, to retain the existing balance of the construction-in-progress account in that account pending the Assembly's consideration of all related matters in accordance with the procedure established by resolution 37/237 (decision 55/467); requested the Secretary-General to keep the security arrangements at the United Nations Office at Geneva under review to ensure the full protection of delegates, staff and visitors on the United Nations premises and the safety of United Nations property at Geneva (decision 55/468); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to further improve the printing practices of the Organization, bearing in mind the documentation requirements of Member States mandated by the Assembly, and expanding the use of the United Nations printing facilities as a common service for the needs of the United Nations funds and programmes based at Headquarters and the specialized agencies based at Geneva (decision 55/470).

Documents:

(a) Thirteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the Integrated Management Information System (resolution 53/219);

(b) Comprehensive final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Integrated Management Information System (decision 55/463);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships and other related matters (decisions 52/466 and 53/475), A/55/763;

(d) Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa (resolution 39/239 and decision 51/488);

(e) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addenda).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 113)

Reports of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials another than secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice, Judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (A/C.5/53/11 and A/52/520)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/53/7; A/52/696 and A/52/697)

Summary records	A/C.5/53/SR.3-6, 15, 25, 26, 28, 33 and 37-45
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/53/485/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.93
Resolution	53/214

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 121)

Summary records	A/C.5/54/SR.17, 21, 23-30, 32-37, 39-41, 44 and 46-50
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/54/691
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.88
Resolutions	54/249 and 54/252

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 117)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Facilities management (A/54/628)

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (A/54/664 and Add.1-3)

Capital master plan (A/55/117 and Add.1)

Internal and external printing practices of the Organization (A/55/132)

Review and assessment of the asbestos problem at the United Nations and the management of asbestos-containing materials at buildings at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and at the locations of the regional commissions (A/55/135)

Overseas Properties Management and Information Exchange Network: a globally coordinated collaborative approach to facilities management (A/55/210)

Strategic plan for the full use of conference facilities in Nairobi (A/55/259)

Common services (A/55/461)

Standards of accommodation for air travel (A/55/488)

Construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/55/493)

Safety and security of United Nations personnel (A/55/494)

Implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/502)

Resource requirements for implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/507 and Add.1)

Security arrangements in the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/55/511)

Proposed measures to improve the profitability of the commercial activities of the United Nations (A/55/546)

Review of the Information Systems Coordination Committee (A/55/619)

Twelfth progress report on the Integrated Management Information System (A/55/632)

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/55/645 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (A/55/763 and Corr.1)

Information technology in the Secretariat: a plan of action (A/55/780)

Implementation of projects financed from the Development Account (A/55/913)

Outline of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (A/55/797)

Revised estimates under section 7, International Court of Justice (A/C.5/55/21)

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000 (A/C.5/55/25 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly: full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/55/29)

Revised estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized (A/C.5/55/30)

Contingency fund (A/C.5/55/34)

Recosting of outstanding statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates (A/C.5/55/35)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in the Registry of the International Court of Justice (A/55/834)

Transmitting the comments of the International Court of Justice and the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/834/Add.1)

Transmitting the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research for a subvention (A/C.5/55/15)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Review and assessment of the asbestos problem at the United Nations; facilities management; overseas properties management and information exchange network; common services; internal and external printing practices; and proposed measures to improve the profitability of commercial activities (A/55/7/Add.1)

Revised estimates under section 7, International Court of Justice (A/55/7/Add.2)

Review of the Information Systems Coordination Committee (A/55/7/Add.3)

Capital master plan (A/55/7/Add.4)

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/55/7/Add.5 and Corr.1)

Revised estimates in respect of which the Security Council is seized (A/55/7/Add.6)

Construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/55/7/Add.7)

Integrated Management Information System project (A/55/7/Add.8)

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (A/55/7/Add.9)

Outline of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (A/55/7/Add.10)

Safety and security of United Nations personnel (A/55/658)

Implementation of the report of the Panel of United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/676)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (A/C.4/55/6)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.2, 6, 32, 33, 37-43, 44, 45, 50, 52, 55, 60, 64 and 67
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/595
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/713 and Add.1 and 2, A/55/876 and A/55/982
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/238, 55/239 and 55/257
Decisions	55/456, 55/457, 55/463 to 55/468, 55/470, 55/471 and 55/483

136. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Pursuant to regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period. In the fifty-fifth session, the Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the proposals contained in the individual sections of future proposed programme budgets included more precise information on the outputs, activities, objectives and expected accomplishments of the various departments, on the basis of which the Assembly might later evaluate budget performance; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to present the proposed programme budget to the Assembly strictly in accordance with existing budgetary procedure; emphasized that resources proposed by the Secretary-General should be commensurate with all mandated programmes and activities in order to ensure their full and effective implementation; recalled its decision set out in section II, paragraph 2 (b), of its resolution 41/213, and emphasized that, in future, proposed programme budgets should be considered by the Assembly in fascicle form, together with recommendations on them by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and that the programme budgets should be issued in their final form after approval by the Assembly, with the changes to the resource level annexed to the approved programme budget; requested the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to submit their reports in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 53/208 B; called upon the Secretary-General to ensure that all sections of future proposed programme budgets were presented in the same standard format, in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules and relevant resolutions; requested the Secretary-General, in the programme budget submission for the biennium 2002-2003, to make further improvements to the proposed programme budget, as described by the Advisory Committee (A/54/7, paras. 6 and 7); also requested the Secretary-General to improve the presentation of future proposed programme budgets by including all relevant legislative mandates for all proposed programme narratives; and further requested the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, to provide a better explanation of the use of standard costs and unit rates in the calculation of cost estimates and to submit estimates of the total amount of resources, from all resources of financing, that he should have at his disposal to be able to implement fully the mandated programme and activities (resolution 54/249).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the proposed programme budget outline of the Secretary-General for the biennium 2002-2003 and invited him to prepare his proposed programme budget on the basis of a total preliminary estimate of $2,515.3 million at revised 2000-2001 rates; decided that the proposed programme budget should reflect a provision for special political missions in the amount of $93.7 million; and noted that the preliminary estimates of the Secretary-General did not include provision for the requirements for the implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809) nor for the requirements for safety and security of personnel, and that the requirements pertinent to the regular budget regarding those two items should be reflected in the programme budget for 2002-2003, subject to approval by the Assembly (resolution 55/233).

Also at its fifty-fifth session, having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General on results-based budgeting (A/54/456 and Add.1-5), the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the measures proposed by the Secretary-General (A/55/543) and decided that those measures should be implemented in a gradual and incremental manner, in full compliance with the relevant regulations and rules; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, in presenting the programme budget, expected accomplishments and, where possible, indicators of achievement were included to measure achievements in the implementation of the programmes of the Organization and not those of individual Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed analysis of the information, management control and evaluation systems required to implement his proposals and of the capacity and limitations of existing systems, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, at the time of submitting his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (resolution 55/231).

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (sects. 1-33 and income sects. 1-3));

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/7/Addendum);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session: Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/231).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 121)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7)

Summary records	A/C.5/54/SR.17, 21, 23-30, 32-37, 39-41, 44 and 46-50
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/54/691
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.88
Resolution	54/249

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/55/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on results-based budgeting (A/54/456 and Add.1-5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/55/186)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on results-based budgeting: the experience of United Nations system organizations (A/54/287)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on results-based budgeting: the experience of United Nations system organizations (A/54/287/Add.1)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on results-based budgeting (A/55/543)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/55/685 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/13, 14, 25, 27, 30, 31 and 41 to 43

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/532/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Resolutions	55/231 and 55/233

137. Pattern of conferences[1]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962 the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196, 45/238, 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206, 51/211, 52/214, 53/208 A to E, 54/248 and 55/222 and decisions 45/451 and 53/470).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes in the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 18 (h)).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly regretted that the provision contained in paragraph 45 of annex II to its resolution 52/220 had not been implemented, and requested the Secretary-General to implement it as a matter of priority; requested that additional efforts be made to improve the linguistic quality and content of United Nations publications concomitantly in all six official languages, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/259).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2001; requested the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General, when planning the calendar of conferences and meetings, to avoid simultaneous peak periods at the various duty stations and to avoid scheduling meetings of related intergovernmental bodies too close together; noted with satisfaction that the Secretariat had taken into account the arrangements referred to in its resolutions 53/208 A and 54/248 concerning Orthodox Good Friday and the official holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, and requested all intergovernmental bodies to observe those decisions when planning their meetings; requested duty stations away from Headquarters to keep statistics of requests for the servicing of meetings; decided to include in the budget for the biennium 2002-2003 all necessary resources to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States upon request by those groups, on an ad hoc basis, in accordance with established practice, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences, a report on the implementation of that decision; noted the importance of meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States for the smooth functioning of the sessions of intergovernmental bodies, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, as far as possible, all requests for conference services for meetings of regional and other major groups of Member States were met; requested the Secretary-General to provide information on meetings of regional groups and other major groupings of Member States not serviced by conference services in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003; also requested the Secretary-General, when preparing budget proposals for conference services, to ensure that the level of resources proposed for temporary assistance was commensurate with the full demand for services, estimated on the basis of current experience; noted the initial steps taken by the Secretariat to establish a permanent interpretation service at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and reaffirmed that its decisions in section B, paragraph 24, of resolution 54/248 and in paragraph 180 of resolution 54/249 should be fully implemented by January 2001; requested the Secretary-General to consider improving and modernizing the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi in order to accommodate adequately major meetings and conferences, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences; also requested the Secretary-General to issue a revision of administrative instruction ST/AI/342 on the guidelines for the preparation of host government agreements falling under Assembly resolution 40/243 prior to the substantive session of the Committee on Conferences in 2001, and to take into account administrative arrangements with respect to the United Nations Office at Nairobi; requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore all possible options to further increase the utilization of the conference centres at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen accountability and responsibility measures, where applicable, as requested in section C, paragraph 11, of its resolution 54/248 in order to correct the alarming situation concerning the submission of documentation consistent with the six-week rule, and requested him to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; invited intergovernmental bodies, during their organizational sessions or other appropriate periods before the commencement of the substantive work, to review with author departments the question of the availability of documentation for the proper functioning of those bodies, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session through the Committee on Conferences; decided that there should not be any exemption to the rule that documents must be distributed in all official languages, and emphasized the principle that all documents must be distributed simultaneously in all official languages before they are made available on United

Nations web sites; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to publish, prior to the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly, an updated version of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in the six official languages of the Organization; further reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to publish, as a matter of priority, the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in the six official languages of the Organization, once their consolidation had been completed; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to eliminate the backlog in the publication of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and requested him to publish the current and future issues of the *Repertoire* in all six official languages; noted with concern the comments of the Committee on Conferences contained in paragraph 112 of its report (A/55/32), and requested the Secretary-General to implement, as a matter of priority, the provision contained in annex II, paragraph 45, of its resolution 55/220 and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General, in exceptional cases where an interpreter was assigned to an interpretation booth for which he or she had not passed the requisite competitive examination of the Interpretation Service, to set up an internal examination with standards similar to those of the competitive examinations of the Interpretation Service, which the interpreter must pass before such assignment; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that trials of remote interpretation not be confined to specific duty stations and that each duty station be considered as both recipient and provider; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that future reports on the question of remote interpretation include an analysis of all costs of any proposed system, its impact on the working conditions of interpreters, the level of service provided to delegates, the satisfaction of delegations with the interpretation and the technical aspects of that method of interpretation; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that efforts continue to be made to improve the quality control of language services at all duty stations; took note of the technical difficulties and timing problems referred to in paragraph 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/430) regarding remote interpretation, and requested the Secretary-General to further clarify the technical issues involved; requested that the Secretary-General comply with paragraphs 33 to 36 of Assembly resolution 53/208 A, and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee, a report on possible measure to alleviate the excessive vacancy rates in language services at some duty stations and to ensure the required quality of conference services Secretariat-wide; urged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement the system of incentives to attract language staff to duty stations with high vacancy rates, and requested him to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session analysing problems relating to recruitment in language services at all duty stations and proposing actions to address them; urged the Secretary-General to fill expeditiously the three official posts in the Department of Public Information relating to web sites in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, in accordance with paragraph 151 of Assembly resolution 54/249; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on policy issues regarding the translation of non-parliamentary and public information material into all official languages and the possibility of providing those materials on the United Nations web site in all official languages, as well as on the implementation of the new re-engineered optical disk system, referred to in paragraph 9 of his report (A/54/849) (resolution 55/222).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/56/32) (resolution 43/222);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations publications: enhancing cost-effectiveness in implementing legislative mandates (resolution 54/259);

  (ii) Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (resolution 55/222, sect. II), A/56/213;

  (iii) Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (resolution 55/222, sect. II), A/56/133;

  (iv) Regarding the implementation of recommendations regarding the United Nations Chronicle (resolution 55/222, sect. III);

  (v) Improved coordination and utilization of conference centres at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa (resolution 55/222, sect. II);

  (vi) Submission of documentation consistent with the six-week rule (resolution 55/222, sect. III);

  (vii) Availability of documentation for the proper functioning of intergovernmental organs (resolution 55/222, sect. III);

  (viii) The use of remote interpretation (resolution 55/222, sect. IV); A/56/188

  (ix) Issues related to recruitment in the language services (resolution 55/222, sect. IV);

  (x) Re-engineering of the optical disk system (resolution 55/222, sect. V), A/56/120;

  (xi) Policy issues regarding the translation of non-parliamentary and public information material into all official languages and the possibility of providing those materials on the United Nations web site in all official languages (resolution 55/222, sect. V).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 124)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session (A/53/16)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations publications: enhancing cost-effectiveness in implementing legislative mandates" and his comments thereon (A/51/946 and A/52/685)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/53/669
Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.8, 10, 11, 40, 50 and 58

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/54/690/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.95
Resolution	54/259

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 121)

Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/55/32)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information technologies (A/54/849)

Remote interpretation (see also item 119) (A/55/134)

The provision of interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (A/55/182)

Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/55/259)

The utilization of the United Nations conference centres at Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/55/410)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A/55/430
Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.6, 10 and 41
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/702
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Resolution	55/222

138. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 18 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 55/235 and 55/236 and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member States. The assessment rates for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations are also used for apportioning the costs of the international tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a scale of assessments for the period 2001-2003 (resolution 55/5 B). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in order to ensure the sound financing of the Organization, to review the implications of the calculation of assessed contributions in arrears for the purpose of the application of Article 19 of the Charter at the beginning of each calendar year and at the beginning of the financial peacekeeping period on 1 July of each year, and to report thereon to the Assembly at the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session; decided, subject to the outcome of negotiations in the General Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions thereon, at the main part of its fifty-sixth session and subject to further decision on its implementation by the General Assembly, to compare arrears with the amount actually assessed and payable for the preceding two full years for the purpose of the application of Article 19; requested the Committee on Contributions to consider further the indexation of arrears, multi-year payment plans, early reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and further suggestions for measures to encourage the timely, full and unconditional payment of assessed contributions, taking into account the experience of other United Nations organizations and other multilateral and regional organizations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and called upon the Committee on Contributions to give more detailed information and adequate reasons and rationale when making its recommendations (resolution 55/5 A). The Assembly took note of the decision of the Committee on Contributions to consider the system of assessment of non-member States further at its sixty-first session (resolution 55/5 D). The Assembly also decided to defer consideration of the proposal for the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Principle of Capacity to Pay to the main part of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/473 B).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/56/11).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 122)

Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/55/11 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the application of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations (A/55/789)

Letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly regarding arrears (A/55/345 and Add.1-10)

Summary records	A/C.5/SR.2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 16, 43/Add.1, 52 and 57
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/521 and Add.1-3
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.41, 89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/5 A to F
Decisions	55/473 A and B

139. Human resources management[1]

At the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Human resources management" to the second part of its resumed session (decision 55/474).

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inspection through the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the issue of possible discrimination due to nationality, race, sex, religion and language in recruitment, promotion and placement, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; decided to further consider the issue of a robust capacity in the Office of Human Resources Management for the monitoring of all relevant activities in the Secretariat, regardless of the source of their funding, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an analytical and thorough report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; noted the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General regarding the elimination of documentation relating to obsolete and redundant rules and procedures, and requested that the Assembly be informed at its fifty-sixth session on the details of the documentation being eliminated; decided to consider the question of the use of consultants and individual contractors at its fifty-sixth session, and requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to present its reports to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-sixth session on the relevant reports of the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit; decided to inscribe the item entitled "Administration of justice" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the section of the resolution on that question to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to study the implications of fixing the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed prior to 1 January 1990 to the current age of 62 years and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/258).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

(a) Capacity in the Office of Human Resources Management for the monitoring of all activities in the Secretariat related to the delegation of authority and accountability (resolution 55/258, sect. VII);

(b) Details on the elimination of documentation relating to obsolete and redundant rules and procedures (ibid., sect. VIII);

(c) Administration of justice (ibid., sect. XI);

(d) Implications of fixing the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed prior to 1 January 1990 to the current age of 62 years (ibid., sect. XII);

(e) Composition of the Secretariat (resolutions 45/239 A, 47/226, 49/222 A and 51/226);

(f) Amendments to the Staff Rules (staff regulation 12.3);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on possible discrimination due to nationality, race, sex, religion and language in recruitment, promotion and placement (resolution 55/258, sect. IV);

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the reports of the Secretary-General on consultants and individual contractors (A/55/321 and A/55/59/Add.1) and on the employment of retirees (A/55/451) and the related report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/55/59) (resolution 55/258, sect. IX).

Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General

At its fifty-second session, in 1998, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the submission to it, by its fifty-fourth session, of appropriate regulations and rules governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General, officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as a matter of priority, additional rules for particular groups of staff such as finance officers, procurement officers and staff of separately funded organs, and a text of the Staff Regulations drafted in gender-neutral terms (resolution 52/252).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the question to its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/472).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake consultations on the proposed regulations with the officials referred to in his report (A/54/695 and Corr.1, para. 1 (a)), in particular those who were elected by the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit additional information on whether the proposed regulations ensured impartiality, neutrality, objectivity and accountability (resolution 55/221).

At the resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the question to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/482).

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation of gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/55/SR.49) and decided that future reports on the question should be submitted annually, commencing with the period ending 31 December 2000 (decision 55/462).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/243 and decision 55/462);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the delegation of authority for management of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Joint Inspection Unit; took note of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon; endorsed the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit; and decided to consider the relevant report of the Advisory Committee on

Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the main part of its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/481).

Document: Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 55/481).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 123)

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

(a) Post structure of the Secretariat (A/53/955)

(b) Composition of the Secretariat (A/54/279 and Corr.1 and A/55/427)

(c) Administrative issuances on delegation of authority (A/54/257)

(d) Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission (A/54/695 and Corr.1)

(e) Regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General (A/54/710 and Corr.1)

(f) Management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization (A/54/793)

(g) List of staff of the Secretariat (A/C.5/54/L.3 and A/C.5/55/L.3)

(h) Amendments to Staff Rules (A/55/168)

(i) Human resources management reform (A/55/253 and Corr.1)

(j) Accountability and responsibility (A/55/270)

(k) Consultants and individual contractors (A/55/321)

(l) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/55/399 and Corr.1)

(m) Composition of the Secretariat (A/55/427)

(n) Employment of retirees (A/55/451)

(o) Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities (A/55/728, A/C.5/55/13, and A/C.5/55/36)

(p) Proposed regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of officials other than Secretariat officials and experts on mission and regulations governing the status, basic rights and duties of the Secretary-General (A/55/928)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice at the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/57 and Add.1)

(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of consultants at the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/59 and Add.1)

(c) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the proactive investigation of the education grant entitlement (A/55/352 and Corr.1)

(d) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up audit of the recruitment process in the Office of Human Resources Management (A/55/397)

(e) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Senior-level appointments in the United Nations and its programmes and funds and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon" (A/55/423 and Add.1)

(f) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Young professionals in selected organizations of the United Nations system: recruitment, management and retention" and the comments of the Secretary-General and of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/55/798 and Add.1)

(g) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Delegation of authority for management of human and financial resources in the United Nations Secretariat" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/55/857 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on the competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories (A/C.5/54/2)

Note by the Secretary-General on personnel practices and policies (A/C.5/54/21)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on:

(a) Human resources management (A/54/450)

(b) Human resources management reform, accountability and responsibility, personnel practices and policies and management irregularities (A/55/499)

(c) Administration of justice in the United Nations (A/55/514)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.28, 17, 18, 21-23, 44, 45, 48-50, 54, 57-59, 61, 64 and 66-68
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/690, A/55/852, A/55/890 and Add.1 and A/55/983
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/221 and 55/258
Decisions	55/462, 55/474, 55/481 and 55/482

140. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The United Nations common system comprises 13 organizations that have accepted the Commission's statute and that participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work and/or apply the common system of salaries, allowances and benefits. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

The Commission's annual report for 2001 (A/56/30) will respond to a number of requests from the General Assembly, including detailed reports on a framework for human resources management, standards of conduct for the international civil service and review of the pay and benefits system. In addition, the report will cover issues that the Commission routinely apprises the Assembly of under a standing mandate.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly noted the decision of the International Civil Service Commission to suspend total compensation comparisons until 2001, and requested the Commission to undertake the next study in 2001 to identify the highest paid national civil service; took note of the decision of ICSC to review the methodology for the determination of the education grant in 2001; and noted that ICSC would revert in 2001 to the matter of gender balance in the United Nations system (resolution 53/209).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation the work of the International Civil Service Commission with regard to the integrated framework for human resources management, endorsed the conclusions of the Commission (A/55/30, para. 19) and requested ICSC to use the integrated framework as a guide to its future programme of work as contained in paragraph 18 of its report; urged organizations to reach consensus on the draft standards of conduct for the international civil service in sufficient time so as to enable ICSC to finalize the text to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, and emphasized that the proposed standards should ensure that the staff uphold the principles of integrity, impartiality and independence; took note of the decision of ICSC to move forward with the review of the pay and benefits system in accordance with the modalities described in annex III to its report; also took note of the decision of ICSC to address the issue of recognition of language knowledge within the context of the comprehensive review of the pay and benefits system; urged the organizations of the United Nations common system to harmonize their rules and regulations to ensure that the education grant is treated as a benefit payable to internationally recruited staff with expatriate status only; approved increases in the maximum reimbursement levels in five currency areas, as well as other adjustments to the management of expenses under the education grant; noted that the margin between the net remuneration of United Nations staff in grades P-1 to D-2 in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service for 2000 was 113.3, based on the results of the grade equivalency study between the United Nations and the United States carried out in 2000; also noted from annex V to the report of ICSC that the United Nations/United States remuneration ratios ranged from 119.9 at the P-2 level to 105.5 at the D-2 level, and considered that that imbalance should be addressed in the context of the overall margin considerations established by the Assembly; requested ICSC, in the context of the review of the pay and benefits system, to review the firm linkage between the base/floor salary scale and the mobility and hardship allowance; approved, with effect from 1 January 2001, an increase of 11.89 per cent in the children's allowance, including that for disabled children, and in the secondary dependant's allowance; decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the international civil service (A/55/526) and his note on review of ICSC (A/54/483) with a view to taking a decision on strengthening the international civil service at the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/223).

Document: Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/56/30).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April 2001, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/55/526 and A/54/483) with a view to taking a decision on strengthening the international civil service at its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/475).

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 120)

Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/53/30 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/53/SR.18, 19, 21, 23 and 45
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/53/754
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.93
Resolution	53/209

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 124)

Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/55/30)

Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the International Civil Service Commission (A/54/483)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the international civil service (A/55/526)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2000 (A/55/629)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.26-29, 42, 55 and 57
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/709 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 98
Resolution	55/223
Decision	55/475

141. Joint Inspection Unit[1]

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly established the Joint Inspection Unit for an initial period of four years (resolution 2150 (XXI)) and subsequently decided to continue the Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)) and then for a further period of four years (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to not more than 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978. For the composition of the Unit, see item 18 (g).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized the improvements made in the functioning of the Joint Inspection Unit, encouraged the Unit to continue its efforts in that respect and decided to revert to the issue of the functioning of the Unit at its fifty-sixth session; endorsed the system of follow-up to the reports of the Unit as contained in annex I to its annual report for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 and requested that the system be implemented expeditiously; and requested the Unit to report on experience with the system, including action taken and comments made by participating organizations, to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 54/16).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve further the quality, including the conciseness and clarity, of the reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (decision 54/454).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/56/34) (resolution 54/16);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2001 and the preliminary listing of potential reports for 2002 and beyond, A/56/84 (resolution 54/16).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in April 2000, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", invited the Unit to continue to examine common services at other duty stations where the United Nations system offices and agencies were established and to report thereon to the Assembly; requested the Unit to continue to improve its reports; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on measures taken by the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination to enhance common services (resolution 54/255).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/255).

At its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly stressed the importance of timely consideration of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit by all participating organizations; looked forward to the report requested in its resolution 54/16 concerning progress made in the implementation of the system of follow-up to the recommendations of the Unit; requested the

Secretary-General to submit the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budget proposals made by the Unit; and decided to consider the annual reports of the Unit on an annual basis (resolution 55/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolutions 2924 B (XXVII) and 44/184), A/56/135;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the system of follow-up to the reports of the Unit (resolution 55/230).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 123)

Annual reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/51/34, A/52/34, A/53/34 and A/54/34)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/52/206 and A/54/223)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1996-1997 and the indicative list for 1997-1998 and beyond and the internal roster (A/51/559 and Corr.1)

(b) Programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1997-1998 and the preliminary programme of work for 1998-1999 (A/52/267)

(c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its decision to revert to the previous January-December cycle for its programme of work and to adjust its annual report to the same cycle (A/53/180)

(d) Programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1999 and the preliminary listing of potential reports for 2000 and beyond (A/53/841)

(e) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system common services at Geneva, part I, Overview of administrative cooperation and coordination" and the comments of the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/53/787 and A/54/635)

(f) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its machinery" and the comments of the Secretary-General and of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/54/288 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/54/SR.7, 9, 12, 22, 52, 53 and 58
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/54/507 and Add.1, A/54/511/Add.2
Plenary meetings	A/54/PV.43, 88 and 95
Resolutions	54/16 and 54/255
Decision	54/454

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 116)

Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/55/34)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2000 and the preliminary list of potential reports for 2001 and beyond (A/54/960)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.4 and 6
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/532
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.89
Resolution	55/230

142. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[3]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly as an additional item, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

The General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490). The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 50/469). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at that session (decision 51/460). The Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decided that the item would remain open for consideration at that session (decision 52/459).

At its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly did not take any decision on this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 119)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/504 and Add.1

143. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[3]

The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) was established by General Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, under the authority of the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of the Office is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities with respect to the resources and staff of the Organization through monitoring, internal audit, inspection and evaluation and investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances. The Assembly decided that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal as received to the Assembly together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year. The Assembly also decided that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by OIOS as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate. The Assembly further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services".

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the reports of OIOS at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions under the above-mentioned and other relevant agenda items (resolutions 49/228, 50/214, 50/239, 51/214 A and B, 51/215 A and B, 51/221 B, 51/231, 51/235, 52/8 B and C, 52/190, 52/226 A and B, 52/227, 52/241, 53/207 and 54/257, and decisions 51/458 A and B, 51/468, 53/496 and 54/478). At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, it also considered agenda item 145, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B" (decisions 53/471 A and B and resolution 54/244).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under agenda items 116 ("Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations"); 123 ("Human resources management") and 126 ("Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services") considered a number of reports issued by OIOS. It took note of the report on the investigation into the misdirection of contributions made by Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme Trust Fund account (see A/55/353) (decision 55/453) (relates to item 116).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April 2001, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" to the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session (decision 55/476).

At the same session, under agenda item 116, the General Assembly took note of four reports of OIOS (A/54/764, A/54/817, A/54/836 and A/55/750) (decision 55/461 A);

it also considered the report of OIOS on the follow-up audit of the implementation of procurement reform (A/55/746) (resolution 55/247).

Also at its resumed fifty-fifth session in April 2001, under item 127 concerning the financing of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and item 128 concerning the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the General Assembly, having considered the report of OIOS on the investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the two Tribunals (A/55/759) and the recommendations of the Office, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that OIOS continued its investigation, and to report thereon to the Assembly, including on the implementation of the recommendations of the Office, at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/250).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, under agenda item 116, the General Assembly took note of the report of OIOS on the inspection of the consolidation of technical support services in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (A/55/803); and reiterated that reports of OIOS should be considered under the relevant items of the agenda of the General Assembly, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (decision 55/461 B). The Assembly also decided to defer consideration of four documents until its fifty-sixth session (A/55/845, A/55/798 and Add.1 and A/55/697) (decision 55/461 C).

At the same session, the General Assembly, under agenda item 123 entitled "Human resources management", took note of the report of OIOS on the follow-up audit of the recruitment process in the Office of Human Resources Management (A/55/397); and also took note of the report of OIOS on the proactive investigation of the education grant entitlement (A/55/352 and Corr.1) (resolution 55/258, sect. XV).

Also at its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly, having considered the reports contained in documents A/51/432, A/51/530 and Corr.1, A/52/426, A/52/464, A/53/428, A/54/393 and A/55/469, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that future reports of OIOS would be in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244, and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly; decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes, updated version A/55/826 and Corr.1), to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, and requested the Secretary-General to seek updated views from the funds and programmes on that report and to transmit them to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-sixth session; and also decided to defer consideration of the sixth annual report of OIOS, covering activities for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/436) to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/259).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of OIOS for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(c) Other reports of OIOS are listed under item 134 entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 126)

Report of the Secretary-General on rules and procedures to be applied for the investigation functions performed by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/55/469)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes, updated version (A/55/826 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

> Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/55/63 (relates to item 118)
>
> Proactive investigation of the education grant entitlement (A/55/352 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 116)
>
> Investigation into the misdirection of contributions made by Member States to the United Nations Environment Programme Trust Fund account (A/55/353) (also relates to item 116)
>
> Follow-up audit of the recruitment process in the Office of Human Resources Management (A/55/397) (also relates to item 123)
>
> Sixth annual report of OIOS for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/436)
>
> Follow-up audit of the implementation of procurement reform (A/55/746) (also relates to item 116)
>
> Inspection of the outcome of the consolidation of the three former economic and social departments into the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (A/55/750) (also relates to item 116)
>
> Investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/759) (also relates to items 127 and 128)
>
> Inspection of the consolidation of technical support services in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (A/55/803) (also relates to item 116)
>
> Management audit of United Nations civilian police operations (A/55/812) (also relates to item 116)

Note by the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes (A/C.5/55/23)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.30, 31, 52, 53, 57 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/888 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.98 and 103
Resolution	55/259
Decision	55/476

172. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152 and 54/102).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the guidelines and recommendations concerning the Programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2000 and 2001 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 2000 and 2001, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 2000 and 2001 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 2000 and 2001; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 2000 and 2001 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 54/102).

Also at its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2000 and ending on 31 December 2003: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 54/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/102).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 153)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/54/515
Summary records	A/C.6/54/SR.30 and 36
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/54/608
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.76
Resolution	54/102

173. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; and (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414 (resolution 49/61).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/151, 53/98 and 54/101).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report presented by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101, decided to establish and Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, open also to participation by States members of the specialized agencies, to further the work done, consolidate areas of agreement and resolve outstanding issues with a view to elaborating a generally acceptable instrument based on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and on the discussions of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee and their results; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet for two weeks in March 2002; and urged States that had not yet done so to submit their comments to the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 49/61, and also invited States to submit their comments on the reports of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101 (resolution 55/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/150).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 157)

Report of the Secretary-General on the convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (A/55/298)

Report of the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101 (see A/C.6/55/L.12)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.30 and 31
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/607
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/150

174. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fourth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)). (For the membership of the Commission, see A/55/17, para. 4.)

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly commended the Commission for completing its work on the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects and for progress in its work on receivables financing; appealed to Governments that had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat in relation to the legal regime governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards; invited States to nominate persons to work with the private foundation established to encourage assistance to the Commission from the private sector; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law, such as assistance in the preparation of national legislation based on legal texts of the Commission; expressed the desirability of increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars and briefing missions in a number of countries and to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for the seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat of the Commission within the bounds of existing resources so as to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of the Commission; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implications of increasing the membership of the Commission and invited Member States to submit their views of that issue; and expressed its appreciation to the outgoing Secretary of the Commission (resolution 55/151).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/56/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session (resolution 2205 (XXI));

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the increase of the membership of the Commission (resolution 55/151).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 158)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 17 (A/55/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.3, 4, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/608
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/151

175. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309). New elections will take place during the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (see item 17 (a)).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its fifty-second session, in particular with respect to the topic "State responsibility", and encouraged the Commission to complete its work on that topic during its fifty-third session, taking into account views expressed by Governments during the debates in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly, and any written comments that might be submitted by 31 January 2001; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report; reiterated its invitation to Governments to respond in writing by 28 February 2001 to the questionnaire and requests for materials on unilateral acts of States circulated by the Secretariat to all Governments on 30 September 1999 and 2 October 2000; also reiterated its invitation to Governments to submit the most relevant national legislation, decisions of domestic courts and State practice relevant to diplomatic protection in order to assist the Commission in its work on the topic "Diplomatic protection"; recommended that, taking into account the comments and observations of Governments, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; noted with appreciation the work done by the International Law Commission at its fifty-second session on the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law", and requested the Commission to resume consideration of the liability aspects of the topic as soon as the second reading of the draft articles on the prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities was completed, bearing in mind the interrelationship between the prevention and the liability aspects of the topic and taking into account developments in international law and comments by Governments; took note of the consideration by the Commission of its long-term programme of work and the syllabuses on new topics annexed to the report of the Commission; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly commence on 29 October 2001 (resolution 55/152).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session, Supplement No. 10 (A/56/10).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 159)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (A/55/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.14-24 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/609
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/152

176. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 62 of its report; noted that the Committee had taken note of the opinion of the Legal Counsel of 1 September 2000 concerning the issuance of visas to participants in United Nations-related meetings and that, in that connection, the Committee had recommended that the host country take that opinion into consideration in the future; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, and hoped that the issues raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; noted that during the reporting period the travel controls previously imposed by the host country on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities remained in effect, and requested the host country to consider removing such travel controls, and in that regard noted the positions of affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; also noted that the Committee anticipated that the host country would continue to ensure the issuance, in a timely manner, of entry visas to representatives of Member States, pursuant to article IV, section 11, of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, inter alia, for the purpose of their attending official United Nations meetings; requested the host country to continue to take steps to resolve the problem relating to the parking of diplomatic vehicles in a fair, balanced and non-discriminatory way, with a view to responding to the growing needs of the diplomatic community, and to continue to consult with the Committee on that important issue; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 55/154).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/56/26).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 161)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/55/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/55/SR.30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/611 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/154

177. Establishment of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). The Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee at its fifty-first session and decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105 and 54/105).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the results of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court and of the provisions of the Statute; requested the Secretary-General to reconvene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the Conference, from 26 February to 9 March and from 24 September to 5 October 2001; encouraged States to make voluntary contributions to the trust funds established pursuant to Assembly resolutions 51/207 and 52/160, the mandates of which were expanded pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/105, towards meeting the costs of the participation in the work of the Commission of the least developed countries and of those developing countries not covered by the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 51/207; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 55/155).

The Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court met at United Nations Headquarters from 26 February to 9 March 2001. It will meet again from 24 September to 5 October 2001.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/155).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 162)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.9, 11-13 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/612
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/155

178. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider, inter alia, any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 53/107, 54/106 and 54/107).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States Members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus (resolution 50/52).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2001: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2001; (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions; (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and its consideration of proposals relating to the question; (d) to continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; and (e) to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods; commended the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to reduce the backlog in the publication of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, and endorsed his efforts to eliminate the backlog in the publication of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*; invited the Special Committee at its session in 2001 to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work, to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the General Assembly in that field and, in that regard, to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/156).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, renewed its invitation to the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures for consultations under Article 50 of the Charter with third States which were or might be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter; welcomed the measures taken by the Council, including its decision to establish and informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, and strongly recommended that it continue its efforts to further enhance the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat develop the adequate capacity and appropriate modalities, technical procedures and guidelines to continue to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to affected third States, to continue developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States and to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to such States; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General containing a summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to such States, and renewed its invitation to States and relevant international organizations within and outside the United Nations system that had not yet done so to provide their views regarding the above-mentioned report; renewed its request to the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly any further views regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting; decided to transmit the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the topic, together with the relevant background materials, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001; invited the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States to address more specifically and directly special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions and, for that purpose, to consider improving procedures for consultations to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2001, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States; decided to consider, within the Sixth Committee, or a working group of that Committee, at the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/157).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 12 April 2001.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/56/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/156 and 55/157).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 163)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/55/33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/55/295 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/55/340)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.5-8 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/613 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolutions	55/156 and 55/157

179. Measures to eliminate international terrorism[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1999, the General Assembly adopted 13 resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108 and 54/110; and decision 48/411.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 should continue to elaborate a comprehensive convention on international terrorism and should continue its efforts to resolve the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, as a means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism, and that it should keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 12 to 23 February 2001 to continue the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, that it should keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that the work should continue during the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly from 15 to 26 October 2001, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 55/158).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 23 February 2001.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its fifth session, Supplement No. 37 (A/56/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53), A/56/160.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 164)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/55/37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/179 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.27-30 and 33-36
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/614

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/158

180. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

The item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, pursuant to paragraph 20 of Assembly resolution 55/175, by which the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/55/637). That report, which the Assembly had requested at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/192), was submitted for consideration by the Assembly in the context of agenda item 20 (a) entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". The General Assembly, however, decided in paragraph 20 of its resolution 55/175 that the Sixth Committee should consider the report at the fifty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel" (resolution 55/175).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/55/637
Draft resolution	A/55/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.86
Resolution	55/175

181. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 2000, at the request of Sweden, on behalf of the following States members of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay (A/55/226).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume its consideration of and defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/429).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 172)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.26, 32 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/617
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Decision	55/429

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

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[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions (continued)			
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
Fifty-fifth session	Mr. U. Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay) Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
		Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grĉić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	**Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)**	**Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)** **Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)**	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	**Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)**	**Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru)** **Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)**	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	**Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)**	**Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)** **Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)**	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	**Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)**	**Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait)** **Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)**	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	**Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)**	**Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)** **Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)**	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	**Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)**	**Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)** **Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)**	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	**Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)**	**Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)** **Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)**	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	**Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)**	**Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)** **Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)**	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	**Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)**	**Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)** **Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)**	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	**Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)**	**Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)** **Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)**	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																											
Member States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Afghanistan																												
Albania																												
Algeria																												
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Antigua and Barbuda																												
Armenia																												
Australia					x								x				x					x						
Austria																					x							
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																								x				
Belarus																												
Belgium																	x									x		
Belize																												
Benin																						x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																					x							
Botswana																												
Brazil				x										x											x			
Brunei Darussalam																												
Bulgaria															x			x					x					
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																				x						x		
Cambodia																												
Cameroon																		x										x
Canada															x								x					
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																				x								
Chad																									x			
Chile																					x			x				

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																											
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*Member States*
																		x									Afghanistan
																					x						Albania
									x												x				x		Algeria
																						x					Andorra
																						x					Angola
															x												Antigua and Barbuda
																				x							Armenia
		x					x										x										Australia
x								x												x							Austria
											x											x					Bahamas
	x					x				x				x													Bahrain
	x									x									x								Bangladesh
	x										x																Barbados
					x							x														x	Belarus
									x												x						Belgium
																	x	x									Belize
							x					x						x									Benin
				x					x																	x	Bhutan
						x				x					x						x				x		Bolivia
							x						x				x										Botswana
												x				x											Brazil
															x									x			Brunei Darussalam
	x									x																	Bulgaria
								x			x								x							x	Burkina Faso
				x					x											x		x					Burundi
																				x							Cambodia
					x								x											x			Cameroon
				x					x							x			x								Canada
																		x									Cape Verde
x																											Central African Republic
		x								x																	Chad
																											Chile

	Sessions																											
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Colombia																	x										x	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																x					x					x		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Cuba		x																										
Cyprus																x		x			x						x	
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x							
Denmark																								x				
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic																						x						
Ecuador									x				x									x			x			
Egypt							x																					
El Salvador											x							x										
Ethiopia										x																	x	
Fiji																												x
Gabon																					x							
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																x								x				x
Greece																x					x					x		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				x								
Guinea																	x						x					
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																							x					x
Haiti																	x										x	
Honduras							x																					x
Hungary																					x					x		
Iceland																		x				x					x	
India											x																	
Indonesia													x											x				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x					

Sessions																											
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*Member States*
																											Colombia
													x					x								x	Comoros
								x							x						x				x		Congo
					x						x				x						x						Costa Rica
x														x											x		Côte d'Ivoire
	x						x			x															x		Cuba
			x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x						x					Cyprus
									x																		Czechoslovakia
																				x					x		Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	x					x											x		x				x				Democratic Republic of the Congo
			x											x													Denmark
										x																	Djibouti
		x										x								x							Dominican Republic
			x			x								x			x										Ecuador
																x			x				x				Egypt
				x										x												x	El Salvador
					x																		x				Ethiopia
				x								x				x				x							Fiji
			x								x							x								x	Gabon
															x												Gambia
																								x			Georgia
x		x																						x			Germany
										x						x						x					Ghana
						x																	x				Greece
																			x						x		Grenada
			x							x									x								Guatemala
		x															x						x			x	Guinea
														x						x							Guinea-Bissau
					x				x																		Guyana
x								x																		x	Haiti
																x	x					x					Honduras
						x																					Hungary
					x					x															x		Iceland
																			x	x							India
			x				x									x											Indonesia
															x				x						x		Iran (Islamic Republic of)

	Sessions																											
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
Kuwait																				x								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										x														x				
Madagascar																	x											
Malawi																								x				
Malaysia																				x								
Maldives																												
Mali																												
Malta																									x			
Mauritania																						x					x	
Mauritius																									x			
Mexico		x	x					x								x												
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								x				
Morocco														x						x								
Mozambique																												
Myanmar									x					x														
Namibia																												
Nepal													x									x			x			
Netherlands													x			x												x

Sessions																											
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	Member States
															x										x		Iraq
																		x					x				Ireland
																											Israel
										x							x										Italy
								x																			Jamaica
		x																									Japan
													x										x				Jordan
																				x							Kazakhstan
				x							x																Kenya
								x							x			x			x					x	Kuwait
																							x				Kyrgyzstan
																					x						Lao People's Democratic Republic
																						x					Latvia
x									x							x					x						Lebanon
			x		x						x							x						x			Lesotho
									x										x					x			Liberia
				x				x				x		x				x				x					Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																			x								Liechtenstein
																									x		Lithuania
															x												Luxembourg
			x																								Madagascar
						x														x							Malawi
										x		x					x										Malaysia
																										x	Maldives
								x													x						Mali
											x			x													Malta
													x								x						Mauritania
						x										x					x						Mauritius
x							x																x				Mexico
																									x		Monaco
	x					x							x										x				Mongolia
							x			x					x									x			Morocco
	x											x				x										x	Mozambique
																	x							x			Myanmar
																					x						Namibia
x									x					x													Nepal
			x										x							x							Netherlands

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
New Zealand																											x	
Nicaragua																						x						
Niger																x												
Nigeria																								x				
Norway																												
Oman																												
Pakistan				x									x		x													
Panama															x									x				
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay												x								x							x	
Peru																							x			x		
Philippines														x									x		x		x	
Poland			x																	x								
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania														x			x											
Rwanda																					x						x	
Saint Lucia																												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																												
San Marino																												
Sao Tome and Principe																												
Senegal																					x				x			
Seychelles																												
Sierra Leone																				x						x		
Singapore																												
Somalia																		x										
South Africa	x													x														
Spain												x								x								x
Sri Lanka												x																x
Sudan															x							x				x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														x									x					
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												

Sessions																											
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*Member States*
																											New Zealand
x		x						x					x					x		x				x			Nicaragua
						x																x					Niger
																									x		Nigeria
	x														x												Norway
		x				x						x					x										Oman
					x		x		x		x								x			x					Pakistan
		x			x		x																x				Panama
					x		x								x												Papua New Guinea
													x									x					Paraguay
	x		x																								Peru
x								x			x							x				x					Philippines
				x											x				x								Poland
													x														Portugal
				x				x			x						x						x				Qatar
																			x								Republic of Korea
x						x					x																Romania
							x					x				x											Rwanda
																x					x						Saint Lucia
													x										x				Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																								x			San Marino
														x													Sao Tome and Principe
	x			x		x					x					x								x			Senegal
							x																		x		Seychelles
			x						x			x															Sierra Leone
					x				x				x														Singapore
					x							x															Somalia
																							x				South Africa
				x																							Spain
													x					x									Sri Lanka
		x							x						x					x		x					Sudan
												x						x						x		x	Suriname
									x					x													Swaziland
							x					x															Sweden
													x											x			Syrian Arab Republic
																									x		Tajikistan
						x								x							x				x		Thailand

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Togo																							x					
Trinidad and Tobago																					x							
Tunisia												x																x
Turkey														x				x										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							x					x
Ukraine																									x			
United Arab Emirates																												x
United Republic of Tanzania																						x						
Uruguay													x															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela	x					x									x											x		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										x		
Yugoslavia							x																	x				
Zambia																										x		
Zimbabwe																												

Sessions																											
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*Member States*
					x		x			x			x				x						x				Togo
				x																							Trinidad and Tobago
	x					x					x		x				x			x						x	Tunisia
		x			x			x				x						x				x				x	Turkey
																								x			Turkmenistan
								x																x			Uganda
							x										x										Ukraine
																x						x					United Arab Emirates
		x												x			x		x								United Republic of Tanzania
																				x							Uruguay
																										x	Uzbekistan
														x													Vanuatu
									x																		Venezuela
																							x				Viet Nam
			x		x			x		x	x							x			x			x		x	Yemen
														x		x											Yugoslavia
x								x											x								Zambia
						x									x												Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Algeria																							x	x				
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x	
Australia	x	x									x	x																x
Austria																												x
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x	
Benin																												
Bolivia																			x	x								
Botswana																												
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x					
Bulgaria																					x	x						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									x	x		
Cameroon																												
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							x	x								x	x											
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x								
Cuba				x	x						x	x																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								x	x													x	x					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					x	x									x	x												
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x											
Ethiopia																						x	x					
Finland																								x	x			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
														x	x													Algeria
													x	x						x	x				x	x		Argentina
x											x	x																Australia
x																	x	x										Austria
																								x	x			Bahrain
					x	x																				x	x	Bangladesh
x	x																											Belarus
																	x	x										Belgium
		x	x																									Benin
				x	x																							Bolivia
																					x	x						Botswana
														x	x				x	x				x	x			Brazil
												x	x															Bulgaria
										x	x																	Burkina Faso
																												Burundi
x	x																											Cameroon
			x	x											x	x									x	x		Canada
																		x	x									Cape Verde
																						x	x					Chile
															x	x											x	Colombia
												x	x															Congo
x	x																						x	x				Costa Rica
																x	x											Côte d'Ivoire
																x	x											Cuba
																				x	x							Czech Republic
								x	x							x	x											Democratic Republic of the Congo
											x	x																Denmark
																			x	x								Djibouti
																	x	x										Ecuador
										x	x											x	x					Egypt
															x	x												Ethiopia
															x	x												Finland
				x	x																			x	x			Gabon
																								x	x			Gambia

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Germany																												
Ghana																	x	x										
Greece							x	x																				
Guinea																											x	x
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							x	x				
India					x	x																x	x				x	x
Indonesia																												x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																	
Iraq												x	x															
Ireland																	x											
Italy														x	x											x	x	
Jamaica																												
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x	
Jordan																				x	x							
Kenya																												x
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								x	x																			
Liberia																x												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				x								
Mali																					x	x						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico	x																											
Morocco																		x	x									
Namibia																												
Nepal																								x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x							
New Zealand									x	x											x							
Nicaragua																									x	x		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					x	x						

Years																												*Member States*
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	
			x	x		x	x						x	x							x	x						Germany
												x	x															Ghana
																												Greece
																												Guinea
																						x	x					Guinea-Bissau
	x	x						x	x																			Guyana
																					x	x						Honduras
																		x	x									Hungary
			x	x						x	x						x	x										India
x																					x	x						Indonesia
																												Iran (Islamic Republic of)
x	x																											Iraq
							x	x																			x	Ireland
	x	x											x	x							x	x						Italy
					x	x																				x	x	Jamaica
	x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x				x	x				Japan
								x	x																			Jordan
x																							x	x				Kenya
				x	x																							Kuwait
																												Lebanon
																												Liberia
		x	x																									Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
											x	x																Madagascar
															x	x									x	x		Malaysia
																										x	x	Mali
									x	x																		Malta
x	x																											Mauritania
			x	x																							x	Mauritius
						x	x																					Mexico
																		x	x									Morocco
																									x	x		Namibia
														x	x													Nepal
									x	x															x	x		Netherlands
																			x	x								New Zealand
									x	x																		Nicaragua
						x	x																					Niger
				x	x															x	x							Nigeria

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Norway				x	x													x	x									
Oman																												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x				
Panama													x	x													x	x
Paraguay																							x	x				
Peru										x	x																	x
Philippines												x						x										
Poland	x	x													x										x	x		
Portugal																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	x											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							x	x				
Sierra Lone																									x	x		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										x	x	
Spain																								x	x			
Sri Lanka															x	x												
Sudan																											x	x
Sweden												x	x															
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x		
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia														x	x													
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x												
Uganda																					x							
Ukraine			x	x																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				x	x							
Venezuela																	x	x										
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x	x
Zambia																								x	x			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
					x	x																					x	Norway
																				x	x							Oman
		x	x						x	x									x	x								Pakistan
		x	x				x	x																				Panama
																												Paraguay
x										x	x																	Peru
						x	x																					Philippines
								x	x													x	x					Poland
					x	x																	x	x				Portugal
																						x	x					Republic of Korea
		x	x													x	x											Romania
																				x	x							Rwanda
														x	x													Senegal
																												Sierra Leone
																											x	Singapore
																								x	x			Slovenia
																												Somalia
							x	x											x	x								Spain
																												Sri Lanka
																												Sudan
	x	x																					x	x				Sweden
																												Syrian Arab Republic
											x	x																Thailand
								x	x																			Togo
											x	x																Trinidad and Tobago
						x	x																			x	x	Tunisia
																												Turkey
							x	x																				Uganda
										x	x															x	x	Ukraine
												x	x															United Arab Emirates
	x	x																										United Republic of Tanzania
																												Uruguay
			x	x								x	x					x	x									Venezuela
																x	x											Yemen
														x	x													Yugoslavia
					x	x							x	x														Zambia
									x	x							x	x										Zimbabwe

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Afghanistan														x	x	x												
Algeria																			x	x	x							x
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x									
Austria																		x	x	x								
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		x	x	x																								
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x				
Belize																												
Benin																				x	x	x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											x	x
Botswana																												
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x			
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x			
Burundi																											x	x
Cameroon																				x	x	x						
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							x	x	x			
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x
China[a]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x
Colombia	x																x	x	x									

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[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Years																												*Member States*
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	
		x	x	x																								Afghanistan
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		Algeria
																											x	Andorra
																		x	x	x						x	x	Angola
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x			x	Argentina
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x					Australia
		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	Austria
						x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x							Bahamas
																x	x	x								x	x	Bahrain
		x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x				Bangladesh
					x	x	x																					Barbados
							x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Belarus
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		Belgium
													x	x	x													Belize
								x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	Benin
																			x	x	x							Bhutan
x		x	x	x									x	x	x										x	x	x	Bolivia
									x	x	x						x	x	x									Botswana
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Brazil
	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	Bulgaria
			x	x	x											x	x	x								x	x	Burkina Faso
x							x	x	x																			Burundi
				x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	Cameroon
x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Canada
																							x	x	x			Cape Verde
				x	x	x																x	x	x				Central African Republic
																												Chad
x						x	x	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Chile
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	China[a]
x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Colombia

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Haiti																										x	x	x
Honduras																												
Hungary																										x	x	x
Iceland																												
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x					
Iraq																			x	x	x							

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
																								x	x	x		Comoros
x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x					Congo
										x	x	x								x	x	x				x	x	Costa Rica
x	x	x																			x	x	x					Côte d'Ivoire
																										x	x	Croatia
		x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	Cuba
					x	x	x																					Cyprus
																						x	x	x	x	x	x	Czech Republic
x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	Denmark
									x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x			Djibouti
				x	x	x																						Dominican Republic
	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x										Ecuador
x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x					x	Egypt
																							x	x	x			El Salvador
x	x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x							x	Ethiopia
x	x						x	x	x																	x	x	Fiji
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				Finland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	France
	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x				Gabon
																							x	x	x			Gambia
																											x	Georgia
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Germany
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						Ghana
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x		Greece
x	x																											Guatemala
x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									Guinea
																									x	x	x	Guinea-Bissau
																						x	x	x				Guyana
											x	x	x															Haiti
																									x	x	x	Honduras
				x	x	x																						Hungary
											x	x	x										x	x	x			Iceland
x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		India
x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	Indonesia
x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x											Iraq

Member States	Years																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Ireland																							x	x	x			
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x		
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x
Jordan																x	x	x										
Kenya																									x	x	x	
Kuwait																						x	x	x				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x			
Luxembourg																				x	x	x						
Madagascar																										x	x	x
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										x	x	x
Mali																												x
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x				
Mongolia																												x
Morocco																					x	x	x					
Mozambique																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										x	x	x
Nigeria																												
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x		
Oman																												
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x		
Panama																					x	x	x					
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x	
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x					

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						Ireland
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	Italy
x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x					Jamaica
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Japan
x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x				Jordan
x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x											Kenya
																		x	x	x								Kuwait
																							x	x	x			Latvia
									x	x	x											x	x	x				Lebanon
				x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x		Lesotho
x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x												Liberia
						x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x							Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
									x	x	x										x	x	x					Luxembourg
																		x	x	x								Madagascar
						x	x	x																				Malawi
		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x					Malaysia
x	x							x	x	x																		Mali
				x	x	x																					x	Malta
			x	x	x																							Mauritania
																								x	x	x		Mauritius
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	Mexico
x	x																											Mongolia
					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x	Morocco
												x	x	x									x	x	x			Mozambique
						x	x	x																			x	Nepal
x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	Netherlands
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x		New Zealand
							x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x				Nicaragua
															x	x	x											Niger
		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	Nigeria
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	Norway
													x	x	x									x	x	x		Oman
x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	Pakistan
												x	x	x														Panama
										x	x	x																Papua New Guinea
																				x	x	x						Paraguay
	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x								x	Peru
			x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x					Philippines

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				x	x	x						
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	x	x	x									
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														x	x	x												x
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x	
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												x
Tunisia																									x	x	x	
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x				
Uganda																												x
Ukraine	x																											
United Arab Emirates																												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Viet Nam																												

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Poland
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	Portugal
								x	x	x																		Qatar
																			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	Republic of Korea
x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	Romania
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Russian Federation
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x	Rwanda
								x	x	x														x	x	x		Saint Lucia
									x	x	x			x	x	x									x	x	x	Saudi Arabia
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x						Senegal
									x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x		Sierra Leone
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x									Somalia
																					x	x	x				x	South Africa
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			Spain
										x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x			Sri Lanka
			x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	Sudan
									x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x	Suriname
								x	x	x								x	x	x								Swaziland
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				Sweden
			x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x	Syrian Arab Republic
x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					Thailand
		x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x				Togo
x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									Trinidad and Tobago
		x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x				Tunisia
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			Turkey
x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x				x	Uganda
			x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x							Ukraine
				x	x	x																						United Arab Emirates
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
				x	x	x														x	x	x						United Republic of Tanzania
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	United States of America
													x	x	x													Uruguay
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	Venezuela
																								x	x	x		Viet Nam

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																												
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
x	x	x	x																									Yemen
x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x									Yugoslavia
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x			Zambia
											x	x	x							x	x	x						Zimbabwe

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Albania	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962
Andorra	28 July 1993
Angola	1 December 1976
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981
Argentina	24 October 1945
Armenia	2 March 1992
Australia	1 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992
Bahamas	18 September 1973
Bahrain	21 September 1971
Bangladesh	17 September 1974
Barbados	9 December 1966
Belarus	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981
Benin	20 September 1960
Bhutan	21 September 1971
Bolivia	14 November 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992
Botswana	17 October 1966
Brazil	24 October 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962
Cambodia	14 December 1955
Cameroon	20 September 1960
Canada	9 November 1945
Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Chad	20 September 1960
Chile	24 October 1945
China	24 October 1945
Colombia	5 November 1945
Comoros	12 November 1975
Congo	20 September 1960
Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Croatia	22 May 1992
Cuba	24 October 1945
Cyprus	20 September 1960
Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Denmark	24 October 1945
Djibouti	20 September 1977
Dominica	18 December 1978
Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945
Egypt	24 October 1945
El Salvador	24 October 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Eritrea	28 May 1993
Estonia	17 September 1991
Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Georgia	31 July 1992
Germany	18 September 1973
Ghana	8 March 1957
Greece	25 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Guyana	20 September 1966	Mauritius	24 April 1968
Haiti	24 October 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Hungary	14 December 1955	Monaco	28 May 1993
Iceland	19 November 1946	Mongolia	27 October 1961
India	30 October 1945	Morocco	12 November 1956
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iraq	21 December 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nauru	14 September 1999
Israel	11 May 1949	Nepal	14 December 1955
Italy	14 December 1955	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Jordan	14 December 1955	Niger	20 September 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kenya	16 December 1963	Norway	27 November 1945
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Oman	7 October 1971
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Palau	15 December 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Panama	13 November 1945
Latvia	17 September 1991	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Peru	31 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Philippines	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Poland	24 October 1945
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Portugal	14 December 1955
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Qatar	21 September 1971
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Malawi	1 December 1964	Romania	14 December 1955
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Samoa	15 December 1976	Togo	20 September 1960
San Marino	2 March 1992	Tonga	14 September 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Senegal	28 September 1960	Turkey	24 October 1945
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Singapore	21 September 1965	Uganda	25 October 1962
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Ukraine	24 October 1945
Slovenia	22 May 1992	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Somalia	20 September 1960	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
South Africa	7 November 1945	United States of America	24 October 1945
Spain	14 December 1955	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sudan	12 November 1956	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Suriname	4 December 1975	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Sweden	19 November 1946	Yemen	30 September 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Yugoslavia	1 November 2000
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Zambia	1 December 1964
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993		

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Annex VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	179
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	99
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	18 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	172
Board of Auditors	18 (c)
Committee against Torture	132 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	17 (c)
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	18 (h)
Committee on Contributions	18 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	132 (a)
Committee on Information	102
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	176
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	125
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	130
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	98
Committee on the Rights of the Child	128
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	17 (b)
Human Rights Committee	132 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	18 (f)
International Law Commission	17 (a)
Investments Committee	18 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	18 (g)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	101
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	178
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	19

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	100
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	18 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	174
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	99
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	108 (a)
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	97
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	99